TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

MAY 4, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 C

VOL. 61, NO. 35 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

PUBLIC
7
1946

THE FRONT PAGE

"Freedom from Fear" . . . The setting sun over the River Thames transforms the water into a flow of silver, a peaceful scene, expressing that release from terror and new feeling of security which Britain and most of the world have enjoyed since the war ended on May 8, 1945, a little less than a year ago.

No Time for Decontrol

IN THE heat of the discussion, both here and in the United States, as to whether certain great loans should or should not be made to the United Kingdom, little attention seems to have been paid to the fact that if made they will have very far-reaching effects upon the internal economy of each of the lending countries. The general nature of that effect may be best described by saying that it involves a heavy continuation of war expenditure into the next two years, with the accompanying need for wartime increases either in taxation or in indebtedness or in both.

The need of Great Britain for these loans is entirely the result of wartime strains which have vastly reduced her capacity to pay for imports. It is desired to sustain that capacity by these artificial means until it can be restored by more natural methods. But in the lending countries the loans will necessitate the acquisition by the governments of the funds which it is proposed to transfer to Great Britain, and these funds will be mainly if not wholly acquired by the sale of bonds to private purchasers—individuals, corporations and banks.

These bonds must be not only sold; they must be kept in the hands of the public during their entire lifetime. If, as is likely, they are at first in short-term form, they will have to be resold at each maturity, until the British eventually make repayment.

But as in the case of the direct war loans, the proceeds of these issues will be entirely spent within the Dominion of Canada; they will go in the form of Canadian dollars to Canadian producers of the Canadian goods which will be sent to Great Britain. (That a proportion of them will probably be spent in the States makes little difference, since that is what happens in any event to a good part of the proceeds of Canada's export trade.) Any tendency on the part of these dollars to remain in circulation instead of going back to the government in payment for bonds, and any tendency on the part of the bonds to be used as a basis for bank credit, will be extremely inflationary, and the same methods of combatting inflation will have to be resorted to as were used during the war loan issues.

It seems to us that this will necessitate a continuance of nearly all of the controls which have been employed during the war. The necessity of exporting a huge quantity of goods to Great Britain will have the same effect in shortening the supply on the domestic market as the necessity of servicing the war machine. The whole situation, indeed, means a continuance of war conditions without the psychological support supplied by the war itself with its dangers. The same situation will exist in the United States, but will be somewhat less serious because the American loan is smaller in proportion to the size of the economy. The psychological condition of the general public in both countries is not favorable to the effort to stave off inflation. The sense of effort and self-denial is gravely relaxed, and there is a general disposition on the part of every economic class to demand the largest possible share of the total product—a competition which, if unchecked, can only result in a most dangerous pushing up of the whole price structure.

Playing Politics

THERE is a good deal of politics-playing about the proceedings of the Dominion-provincial conference, and this naturally has not diminished as the proceedings have become more public. Mr. King lost no chance of holding up rosy visions of reduced taxes, which became more and more glamorous as it became more and more likely that the conference would fail; and indeed towards the end one got the impression that Ottawa might be slightly embarrassed if the conference did not fail, since no really generous reduction of the tax burden will be possible anyhow.

The provincialists retaliated with the story that Ottawa was planning to offset the promised reductions with new taxes, including—of all preposterous ideas — a poll tax, which some authorities explicitly placed at ten dollars per head on all persons over sixteen. It is impossible to imagine a proposal more contradictory of every theory on which Canadian taxation is now based. No government in Canada is in the least likely to consider such a measure, and no electorate, we imagine, would stand for it.

Mr. Claxton immediately denied that Ottawa was contemplating any such thing, but this did not prevent the *Globe and Mail* from asserting on Tuesday that Mr. King "is actually planning two additional taxes, one to be levied by the Dominion, the other by the provinces." These taxes were described as "three to five per cent on all income, plus a poll tax." The paper does not suggest which of these is to be a provincial levy, nor how the Dominion proposes to compel the provinces to impose taxes in a form which is its own choice and not theirs.

Mr. Graydon's Views

IN LAST week's issue we credited to Mr. Gordon Graydon some views on the admission of naturalized Canadians to the Civil Service which he assures us he has never expressed and very definitely does not hold. We were led to do so by a newspaper report which appears to have included as part of Mr. Graydon's utterances a few remarks made by a subsequent speaker; at any rate there is no question of Mr. Graydon's freedom from all responsibility for them, since they were supposed to be uttered in Parliament and there is no sign in Hansard of any such expressions as coming from him.

We are delighted to know that the member for Peel does not advocate the exclusion of naturalized Canadians from the Civil Service, and we regret the error which led us to state that he had done so.

A Control Problem

THE task of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is rapidly becoming much more complex and much more difficult at the very moment when the organization of the Board is being rapidly and steadily depleted of its most able and experienced business men. The increase in the difficulty of the Board's task is unavoidable. The decrease in the staff can be avoided only by one method, and that is to offer a permanent Civil Service career to persons who can be induced to join it. At present members of the organization are getting out and new members are not coming in for the simple reason that the appointments are not permanent, that the job is expected soon to come to an end, and that men of ability want to settle themselves in positions which offer the prospect of a good future.

The W. P. T. B. is under the control of the Minister of Finance. As a branch of his department it has probably no claim to a permanent existence. Nevertheless the prospect of Canada's returning to the pre-war conditions in which there were practically no controls upon the operations of industry and commerce except those of the general statute law is somewhat remote, and it might not be a bad idea to establish, preferably under the Department of Trade and Commerce, an organization to advise the Government on all questions involving interference with trade, and to carry out such interference when authorized to do so.

There seems to be no room for doubt that

(*Continued on Page Three*)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
Peace Conference Success Plan......Lord Hankey 6
Tax Parley at Ottawa...........Wilfrid Eggleston 8
"Cease Fire" Anniversary.............Larry Smith 12
When There Is No Peace.......Willson Woodside 14
Separate Schools in Ontario........B. K. Sandwell 16
Good Housing: Good Business....Lillian D. Millar 28
High Distribution Costs.............P. M. Richards 38

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The "Canada Day" Bill From Two Contrasting Points of View

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A PRIVATE member's bill, rushed through the House of Commons, rechristens Dominion Day as "Canada Day." Is this measure based on increasing national consciousness earned by the bloody sacrifice of the boys who went overseas? Is it what the people demand, or even want? If the purpose of the sponsors (not actuated by pseudo-patriotism) was to emphasize Canada's growth and maturity, why not have made the name "Autonomy Day?" Every day for us is, or ought to be, Canada Day.

Dominion Day has been accepted usage for 79 years; a time-honored term. It had a Scriptural background—"from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth" and it is musically alliterative.

Surely the Senate which recently withheld, provisionally, assent to the proposed indemnity increase, will delay the final passing of this certainly unnecessary measure until public opinion and sentiment are given opportunity for expression. Hon. Humphrey Mitchell pleaded in the House for further consideration but was overruled.

In view of present world conditions when Empire Unity is still most important, and considering certain legislative trends, such as relating to citizenship, immigration and the flag isn't there a danger that one of these days we might find ourselves outside the Empire?

Our Premier's reaction a year back to Lord Halifax's plea for closer co-operation was quite as cool as any American response to Mr. Churchill's recent Fulton speech. Is our inferiority complex (or patriotism) so insistent that "Dominion" gets us down and we demand immediate legislation to free our minds of humiliating implications?

Kingston, Ont. A. J. HAMILTON

A Pro-Canada-Day

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM afraid SATURDAY NIGHT cannot be too sure about the "instinctive clinging to the old and traditional of the common man's feeling about holidays," or that "people who have been calling the first day of July Dominion Day for almost eighty years are not going to relish calling it Canada Day."

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

P. M. RICHARDS, Managing Editor and Financial Editor
JOHN H. YOCOM, Associate Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
WILFRID EGGLESTON, Ottawa Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
J. E. MIDDLETON, Book Editor
MARY LOWREY ROSS, Film Editor
MARGARET K. ZIEMAN, Feature Editor
PHYLLIS ARCHER, Copy Editor
PAUL DUVAL, Art Editor
JANET MARCH, Food Editor
JOHN M. GRANT, Mining Editor
GEORGE GILBERT, Insurance Editor
GILBERT C. LAYTON, London Financial Correspondent
HAZEL G. WATSON, Editorial Secretary
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

SATURDAY NIGHT does not permit reproduction or condensation of any of its contents (which are fully protected by copyright) by any "digest" magazine.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable and undesirable.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL..........Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER..........815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK..........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Manager

Vol 61, No. 35 Whole No. 2772

As a matter of fact most people have not called it Dominion Day but simply "The First," or "First of July."

"Going anywhere on the First?" or "What are you doing the First of July?" are among the most familiar of expressions.

The idea that Canadians generally are wedded to tradition is piffle, outside a few old fashioned politicians with whom it is a fetish to cling to the old, no matter how inappropriate the reverse is the case.

There is no country anywhere in which the feeling and pride of nationhood has grown more rapidly of recent years, particularly during the war years, than here in Canada. This name "Dominion Day" was merely an official designation not a popular one, and there is no doubt whatever that Canada having attained its majority would like to have that fact recognized.

Some of our politicians wallow in a silly sentimentality that nauseates many of us. Certain ones indeed would have fought furiously for the retention of the old name if it had been "Colonial Day," and indeed would like to have it so even now, being essentially colonially minded.

Let us be sensible and assume not only our responsibilities but our proper titles. "Canada Day" should be the official name, but the great majority will continue as before to simply talk of "The First," or "First of July," having, up till the present, never formed the habit of "Dominion Day." The politicians not the "common man" are the "fuss-budgets" over change.

Toronto, Ont. WILLIAM SAVEREN

'Margarine

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of April 27 you say, "If the soft pronunciation were tolerated it would probably be the only word in the language in which g has that pronunciation when followed by a."

How do you pronounce "gaol," and "gaoler"?

B. H. BRAMBLE
Fort Erie North, Ont.

Note: We don't spell 'em that way.—Ed.

"Writ Sarcastic"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

OF LATE this world has been in deep convulsion. The ocean has heaved up new islands; tremendous waves have battered some shores; in certain places the earth has trembled, aurora borealis has been on the rampage and John Bracken, with his henchmen, has gone to Quebec to woo.

Such astonishing events must bear heavily on simple folk and the voice of John Bracken, so nobly raised to proclaim the heartache of his Party at the exclusion of French from the recent ceremonies at Ottawa, must have subjected the good Quebec folk to a most poignant emotion.

Or could it be that *"le chat rit dans sa barbe?"* Can all this be attributed to the sunspots?

Indian Head, Sask. FRANCHEVILLE

Intemperate View

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to your article on Ontario's Drinking, it is difficult to see how you can hold the view you express regarding the drinking of liquor in public.

You ignore the fact that liquor is terribly habit-forming, and that it is the cause of untold ruin and degradation, whether it is drunk in public or privately. You, at times, in your paper, speak of the need for temperance education. I cannot see how you could successfully teach temperance while still teaching the views you say you hold.

You are one who upholds the cause of oppressed groups. What about the plight of the decent women and men, who have as mates, people who thought it was respectable to take a drink, but who have become drunkards? What about the children in these homes? What chance have these people of a normal happy life?

These are a group that badly need relief and the help of some one with influence.

London, Ont. T. M.

Commonwealth Defence

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE recent address by Gen. Crerar on "The Need for Canadian Military Preparation" raises the question of what part Canada is to play in Commonwealth defence. My authority for writing on this subject lies in the fact that I experienced the defeat in Burma in 1942, assisting in the destruction of the oil industry I had helped for 12 years to develop, losing my home, goods and chattels,—and my household pets.

We learn completely by experience,—and not so much by conquering, which may give the non-professional soldier a wrong perspective, as by defeat which seems to make every cell in one's body think. I learned, firstly, that defeat can only be avoided by constant preparedness, and secondly, that no unit of the Commonwealth can stand alone, but must have the others' instant and full support. Proof of this lies in the fact that although Burma was lost the delaying action saved India.

Imagine, therefore, the overwhelming disillusionment that overcomes me, on returning recently, and finding that Canada is not joining wholeheartedly in the Commonwealth Defence talks.

There are no such things as middle, or independent powers. There are only great powers—and the little ones. Canada, alone, is a little power and in the end would take orders from the big ones. But Canada, strongly in the Commonwealth and acting as a leader therein, is a great power because of the actual and reflected support of the other units, because of the encouragement her support gives them and because of the large number of small powers that would support a really united Commonwealth.

Political leaders in India and Burma have expressed their preference for an association with the British Commonwealth. But, obviously, if Canada withdraws from Defence plans the whole structure cracks and the world set-up becomes unstable. Unless the whole British Commonwealth, as it stood in 1914 and 1939, is maintained as a definitely first-class power the whole world will re-align itself and the outcome could only be the restriction to the Western Hemisphere of the English speaking races,—or war.

Canada must have a defence arrangement with the U.S.A. But if she becomes merely an appendage to that country's defence the "Good Will" or "Tradition" that the Empire and Commonwealth and our own dead have built up; namely, that the British Empire and Commonwealth has saved the world and always wins the last battle, will be lost.

W. R. S. HENDERSON, M.B.E.
London, Ont.

Full Agreement

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THANK you for expressing my sentiments, so emphatically, and so publicly in your editorial of April 13. "Let's Keep Dominion Day".

London, Ont. W. R. AUSTIN

Correction

TORONTO'S Orthopaedic School, described in article and pictures (SATURDAY NIGHT's issue of March 16) is not, as the article stated, the only school in Canada with facilities for the education and treatment of crippled children. In Quebec City, L'Ecole Cardinal-Villeneuve, operated by *La Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine de Quebec* and L'Ecole Victor Doré in Montreal undertake similar work, while the Ottawa Public School system affords such facilities for the education of crippled children in the city's "Sunshine Class". Special classes of this type operate in connection with the public and separate school systems in most of the larger Canadian cities.

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

ON good authority we learn no reflection was intended on the persons of M.P.'s by the statement of the town planning expert that the beautifying of Ottawa presents many ugly problems.

•

Headline in Toronto paper as final date for payment of income tax is reached:

INCOME TAX OFFICES FLOODED

Not the kind of inundation that would do any good.

•

A teachers' journal mentions that many thousands of Canadian school children have listened to debates in the House of Commons. This confirms the view that school days are among the hardest in a lifetime.

•

Co-operation

Items from a weekly financial journal:

"It is doubtful if the Paris conferences will bring peace to the world this year."

"There are a lot of people now getting pianos who never had enough money before."

•

A columnist doesn't like the way U.N. refers tricky questions to special committees, on the grounds that this kind of procedure did much to destroy the League of Nations. U.N. should appoint a committee to look into this.

•

It is unlikely that Russia was in the mind of the United Nations delegate when he declared the organization would not be hampered by a lot of red tape.

From an overseas broadcast: "No one will be more pleased when peace comes than those who are trying to draft the treaties." And, from all reports, no one will be more surprised.

•

A recent court decision confirms the point of law that cows have the right-of-way on a public road. This should remove the suspicion held by many motorists that the beasts are just downright cussed.

•

In a discussion on meat problems, a farming paper reports "an upward swing of prices on the hoof." But what the consumer is afraid of is an upward swing of the hoof on prices.

•

Time Saves Money

In many parts of the United States a man's haircut costs $1 and on Saturdays, $1.25. If this happens in Canada—well, there is always the privilege of free service at any penitentiary.

•

The housing shortage is having strange repercussions. A native of Nova Scotia has just finished making his own coffin.

•

A five-year-old Los Angeles girl is reported to have a perfect radio soprano voice. With luck, she may grow out of it.

•

A West African press wire reports the discovery of traces of civilization dating back some 30,000 years. People just couldn't have known any better in those days.

•

From an Ontario farm comes the story of a cockerel which has taken to laying eggs. Our niece Ettie says that he's positively no gentleman!

•

Urging the public to fight rising costs, a Toronto speaker declared that even the cost of dying has gone up. We intend to do our bit by resisting this last emergency as long as we jolly well live.

If you don't believe that clothes, accessories and hair-do make the woman, take a look at these photographs of Queen Nefertiti's daughter. The princess's small sculptured head (left above) has stood around for thousands of years in a museum—which must have been rather boring for a girl who was used to the grandiose festivities of the Egyptian Court (18th Dynasty, 1370 B.C.) Helpful photographers therefore gave her a blonde wig (right), which makes her look decidedly human and modern. If she had a body, she might even rate as a glamour girl.

She tries something more fancy (above left) and looks like Josephine Baker in a headdress of rooster's feathers and shawl of gold sequins. Mantilla and flowers (right) make her look decidedly Spanish, but her expression is rather uppish. Perhaps she feels that all these modernisms are silly—and she will remain a bald-headed Egyptian, despite them.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

Ottawa will continue to need the services of a body of able and experienced men with a good knowledge of the workings of practical business for a long time to come. The nature of the interferences will obviously have to be changed when the Dominion ceases to be able to rely on its war powers in the realm of property and civil rights, and it seems to us not impossible that if these powers have to be surrendered before the constitution can be amended a period of chaotic conditions is likely to ensue. It is possible, however, that both public opinion and the judgment of the courts will continue to tolerate a large exercise of interventionary power in business by the Dominion for some time after the end of 1946, on the general ground that "emergency" dangers still exist.

Even if the new permanent Board should find itself for a time without much to do owing to the disappearance of the emergency powers, there is always the tariff and subsidy field as an unquestionable part of the Dominion's activities, and the new authority might possibly be united with the office of the Combines Investigation Commissioner.

PHILOSOPHY

HOW do we tame the heart — that rebel
Thudding in the side of Man?
How reconcile the sword of trouble
With beauty's many-tinted bubble,
Joy's spreading, peacock-colored fan?

Two things I know — no grief so great
But dwindles at earth's loveliness;
While Man discovers soon or late
That his most-lasting happiness
Wells from the springs of tenderness,
The warmth that flows from man to man;
Rich friendship in shared dream and plan, —
The light above his spirit's gate.

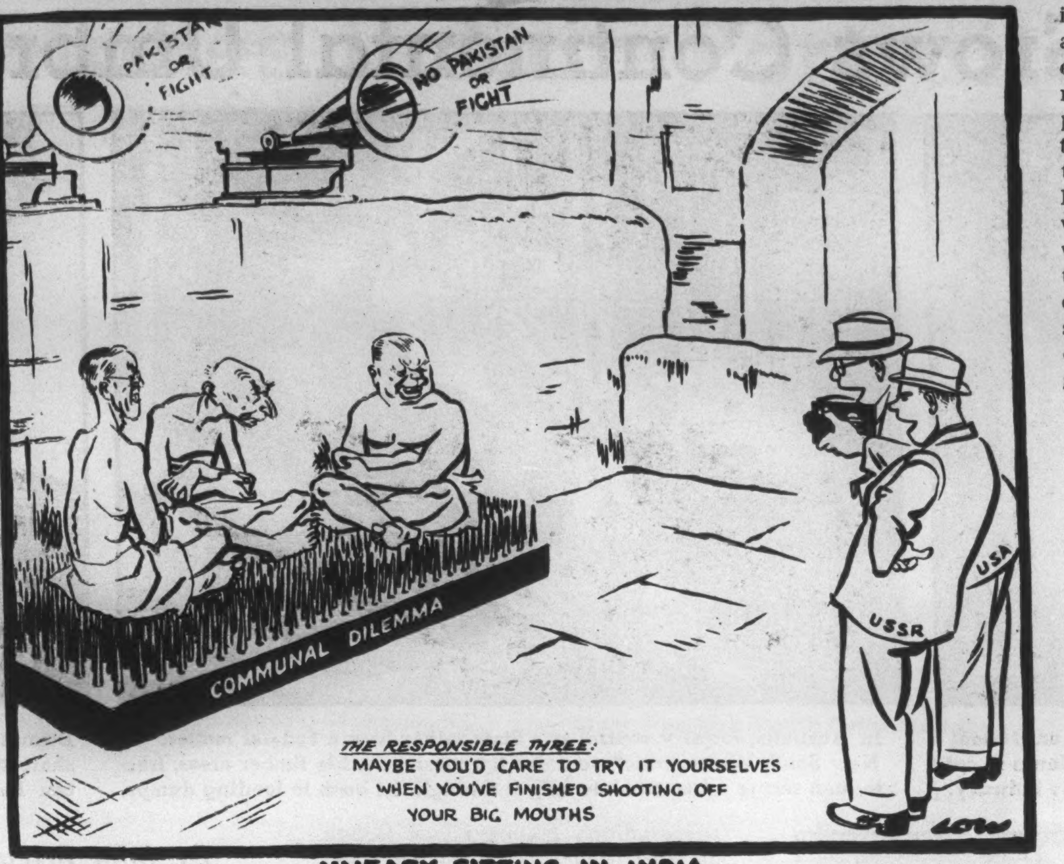
PAULINE HAVARD

The reason for the increase in the complexity and difficulty of the Board's work is simply that it is now compelled to abandon its old rule-of-thumb method of basing prices on those of a certain past date with certain fixed adjustments, and to embark on the unprecedented task of ascertaining the "just price" for every controlled item. Conditions in regard to wages, efficiency of labor, costs of imported or uncontrolled materials, and supply and demand in general have moved so far from those of the base period that the base is no longer relevant. In this situation there are only two logical courses—and the United States is in the act of making up its mind between them. One is to abandon all attempt at controls. The other is to regard controls as a continuing necessity (though perhaps in a more and more limited field) for an indefinite future, and to provide a durable organization for putting them into effect.

Quebec and the Tories

THE problem which faces the Progressive Conservative party in regard to Quebec is pretty well stated by Mr. Clement Brown in an article in his newspaper, *Le Temps*, of Quebec. In spite of his name, Mr. Brown is a French Canadian. It is obvious from his article that French Canadians who cannot feel satisfied with the Liberal party dislike their present situation of having to act as a purely Quebec bloc, and would prefer to associate themselves with an all-over-Canada party if they could find one in which they could feel at home. The following are the chief paragraphs of Mr. Brown's article:

"Mr. Bracken has called upon Quebec to furnish Canada with a new G. E. Cartier. All right, but can the Conservative leader give us any assurance that English Canada will provide for Quebec a new Sir John A. MacDonald? For one Sir John A. MacDonald, Quebec is in a position to provide Canada with dozens of Cartiers.


PAKISTAN OR FIGHT
NO PAKISTAN OR FIGHT
COMMUNAL DILEMMA
USSR
USA
THE RESPONSIBLE THREE: MAYBE YOU'D CARE TO TRY IT YOURSELVES WHEN YOU'VE FINISHED SHOOTING OFF YOUR BIG MOUTHS
LOW

UNEASY SITTING IN INDIA

Copyright in All Countries

"Mr. Bracken is evidently afflicted by the divorce between the voters of Quebec and the Conservative party. His feelings are not hard to understand. If Quebec has dissociated itself from the Conservative leaders, it must be said that it was in pure self-defence. For one 'blue' leader who has held out his hand, how many others have held out only a fist? For one 'blue' leader who has consented to accept French Canada with its nationalism, its Catholicism, its traditions, its qualities and its weaknesses, how many others have treated it as a fomenter of disorder as an intolerable burden? For one 'blue' leader who has consented to see in the French Canadians the heirs of the pioneers who built this country, and accept them as associates and brothers, how many others have treated them as pariahs, and ranked them below the least desirable of last year's immigrants?

"Mr. Bracken is grieved at our ill-humor towards his party. Why does he not commence with a clean-up in his own vicinity? Why does he not eliminate from that party those who are the reasons why it appears today unacceptable to the majority of French Canadians?

"Quebec is at the crossing of the ways. The Liberal party no longer satisfies it. It has become for the Quebec voter a *pis-aller*, a second best, tolerated rather than accepted. Social Credit and its follies, the C. C. F. and its dangerous orientation, are objects of suspicion. The Conservative party has become the refuge of the most tory of the tories. Where will Quebec go? Mr. Bracken would like it to go to him. What guarantee can he give it? The thing which holds it back from him is not so much his imperialism—is Mr. King any more reassuring than his rival on that head?—as the gallophobia of his entourage."

We commend these observations to the serious consideration of the Toronto *Telegram*.

A Grave Mistake

IN OTTAWA last week Magistrate Glenn Strike, having had the benefit of hearing counsel on both sides, decided that there was not sufficient evidence to commit Dr. David Shugar on the charge of conspiracy, and he was released.

This would be an event of no significance whatever, an entirely normal incident in the process of administering Canadian justice, if it were not that two judges of the Supreme Court, sitting as a Royal Commission, had made public the statement that "We were not impressed by the demeanor of Shugar, or by his denials, which we do not accept. In our view we think he knows more than he was prepared to disclose."

This observation, which would have been perfectly proper in a confidential recommendation to the Crown prosecutor by a police expert skilled in the study of evidence relating to alleged subversive activities, was obviously most unfortunate as part of a public statement made by two judges of the highest court in the land. The prosecution of Dr. Shugar has not merely failed; the magistrate has ruled that there was no ground upon which it could properly be brought.

The lesson of the whole business seems to be that in time of peace the ordinary criminal procedure of Canada should be left to function in the ordinary way, that the importation into it of special inquisitory tribunals is unnecessary, and that the participation of members of the upper judiciary in such tribunals is a grave mistake.

The Pinch For Taxes

THE whole essence of the Dominion-Provincial taxation difficulty lies in the fact that when the constitution was drafted the share of the national income which was required by the two kinds of sovereign powers, federal and provincial, was so small that neither of them could experience any difficulty in extracting what it required, whereas it is now so large that one or the other of the sovereign powers is bound to feel pinched and very probably both of them will.

The constitution awards to the Dominion the power to raise revenue by any and all methods of taxation. There is no basis for the contention that the Dominion is required to stay out of the tax fields which are allotted to the provinces. The assumption was that both authorities could operate in these fields without their combined extraction becoming so great as to destroy the incentive to produce the object which is taxed. Even in the field from which the provinces were debarred, namely that of indirect taxation, the reason was not that the field could not bear the burden of two taxes, but that the use of it by the provinces would interfere with the free flow of trade and industry across provincial boundaries — which it certainly would have done.

The burden of taxation by the two authorities combined has reached its present intensity chiefly as a result of the intervention of the state to redistribute the national income, in two different ways. On the one hand we redistribute a large part of the national income as a recompense to persons (or their successors) who sacrificed purchasing power during two wars by buying bonds. On the other hand we redistribute another large portion by giving it to classes which we suppose to stand in need of it of they are to enjoy a "Canadian" standard of living. Both of these forms of redistribution seem to be inescapable in view of the present nature of our social thinking. If we went completely authoritarian we could abolish the former, and if we went completely *laisser-faire* we could abolish the latter, but hanging between two opinions we can abolish neither, and can do no more than console ourselves by noting that as the amount of welfare taxation goes up the rate of interest on bonds goes down.

Both of these redistribution processes are carried on by the national authority. In the matter of war finance that is inevitable; in the matter of social welfare it is rendered almost inevitable by the great discrepancy between resources and requirements in different provinces.

Mr. Duplessis in his brief submitted last week to the conference at Ottawa suggested that "it would be possible to loan, and we insist on the expression 'loan', in return for a just compensation, not only material but even constitutional, certain existing taxation rights of the provinces." This is absurd. The provinces can agree to stay out of certain tax fields, but this would not increase by one-thousandth part of a cent the right of the Dominion to collect taxes in those fields. It would merely ensure that the taxable objects would not be subjected to a heavier burden than the Dominion authority considers they can bear, whereas two authorities taxing the same object without joint consideration might easily impose a ruinous burden. The suggestion that in return for this illusory "loan" the Dominion should pay compensation of an "even constitutional" character is distinctly staggering, and leaves one wondering what kind of constitutional powers Mr. Duplessis expects to get in return for his loan and whether he expects to get them in perpetuity or to return them when the loan is redeemed.

Most Heinous Crime

IN CASE some of the admirers of the Soviet system should feel that perhaps the attitude of Canadians, and of the Canadian law, towards persons who are guilty of revealing secret information concerning the national defence to representatives of another country is slightly outmoded, or not in consonance with modern international relations, we feel it desirable to point out that the constitution of the U.S.S.R., Article 133, which expresses the Russian attitude on this subject, is as follows:

"To defend the Fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. Treason to the country—violation of the oath of allegiance, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage—is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes."

What Canada is doing to punish those who have been guilty of impairing the military power of the state and of violating both the oath of allegiance and that of secrecy is exactly what Russia would do in the same circumstances.

More Skilled Mechanics

AT THE recent Canadian Construction Association Convention in Winnipeg, the shortage of skilled mechanics in the construction industry was discussed. It was explained that the shortage was owing to the failure of industry to ensure its own future by taking young boys into their companies and training them in the business. Because the apprenticeship system was used several hundred years ago it does not follow that it is old-fashioned or obsolete. On the contrary, it has stood the test of years because it is based on a fundamental principle—that there must always be new blood to take the place of the old that is continually being discarded. This maintenance and rejuvenation can be secured through technical schools, but that is at best a second best method; nothing will ever take the place of first-hand, on-the-spot knowledge. But we do not need to discuss the advantages of apprenticeship; employers in all branches of industry know its value. Most of them probably were apprentices in their own youth.

Besides having business advantages, there are also strong moral reasons why employers should take the time and comparatively slight trouble to train their own men. Those men who have been fortunate enough to rise to the top of their trade are more or less under a moral obligation to help others in the trade, especially those who are just starting. Again, young boys are more inclined towards apprenticeship because it allows them to earn a wage; too many boys who would otherwise succeed are prevented from learning by the lack of money. Often, even if they do manage to get through a technical school, they are unable to get a job for lack of actual experience. At this point, many boys turn in desperation to crime as a means of keeping the wolf from the door. It is the irony of life that the very men who use inexperience as an excuse for not employing them are often the ones who should see that these boys do get the experience. They say they are too busy to bother with kids, they can't afford the time, kids are a liability at first, and so on. It is time they woke up to the fact that not only are they refusing to take part in the training of Canada's most precious heritage—her youth—but also they unwittingly are slitting their own throats.

Australia Grows Continental Umbrella of Trees

Australian treefelling frequently leaves an 18-foot butt, as axemen ascend the giant trees on planks to cut only the length of straight timber required by industry.

In Australia, forestry control is a State rather than a Federal matter. In New South Wales, which contains the most valuable timber areas, tractormen secure a tree trunk to snig it through the bush to loading dumps.

Dwarfed by butt ends of coachwood logs, truck drivers share a billy of tea. Picture shows winch gear which can be used for single-handed loading of huge logs.

But even in modern timber production bullock teams have their uses. They can handle and manoeuvre logs where often tractors cannot go.

Cut lumber must often be hauled for long distances to the mills by truck. More road-building is contemplated as part of the forestry plan.

By John Briears

IF AUSTRALIANS look more sunbaked than any other white race, it is probably because they haven't enough trees to shade their own country properly.

Nature's haphazard planning gave them only one acre of forest to every ninety-nine acres of treeless country—lowest percentage in the world. When Nature allocated the world's 7½ billion acres of forests, she was especially niggardly in Australia. Finland, Sweden, Japan and Nigeria have more than half their total area covered by forest. Canada and United States, each comparable in size to Australia, have one-third and one-fourth forest land respectively. Russia has 3,667,500 square miles of forest, almost half the country's area. Of 28 countries with worthwhile timber supplies, Australia comes last in ratio of forest to total area. As a result, Australian forests look like a box of matches scattered over New York's Empire State building.

In a small land this might not be so important, but in a huge territory of 3,000,000 square miles, it has profound effects, industrially, economically and sociologically.

The climatic effect in the dry inland is disastrous. In the hottest localities, the thermometer hovers between 100 and 120 degrees in summer. Rivers, creeks, and dams evaporate at the rate of 90 inches annually, which is faster than the inland yearly rainfall. Good soil, which should be protected and held down by tree roots, is lifted by hurricane winds and carried a thousand miles out to sea.

Forests are needed therefore not only to provide a timber supply, but also to maintain an adequate water supply. Scientists say wooded land will store about 46 times as much moisture from rain and snow as unforested land of similar composition. The economic link with population has also been worked out. If Australia's forests provide the maximum of hard and soft woods, the timber supply would be sufficient for a population of 22,500,000 people—almost three times the present number.

THE answer to these problems is to plant trees—and more trees. Australian pioneers first appreciated this fact seventy years ago when *pinus radiata*, a native of California, was planted in South Australia. But without modern motor transport, aeroplanes and earth equipment, pioneer foresters made slow progress. World depressions and world wars also upset tree-planting schedules.

In the early years of Australian settlement, indiscriminate destruction was checked by reserving all timber suitable for naval purposes for the British Navy. First recorded shipment of timber on a large scale for use in "His Majesty's dockyards" was made in 1804, but the end of the Napoleonic wars reduced demands for naval purposes.

As in the United States, much of the original Australian forest was destroyed in the process of settlement or by forest fires. Cedar and red gum plantations vanished under the impact of the axe. In one State alone, a forest area of 30,000,000 acres was reduced by two-thirds in a century. Tightening of laws in recent years has ended this reckless squandering of national assets.

And today, the foresters are returning to their unique and picturesque job—the building of a tree umbrella over a whole continent. In surveying and marking the countryside with their 6 x 6 or 8 x 8 planting designs, they will be assisted by new ideas and techniques adapted from wartime constructional projects.

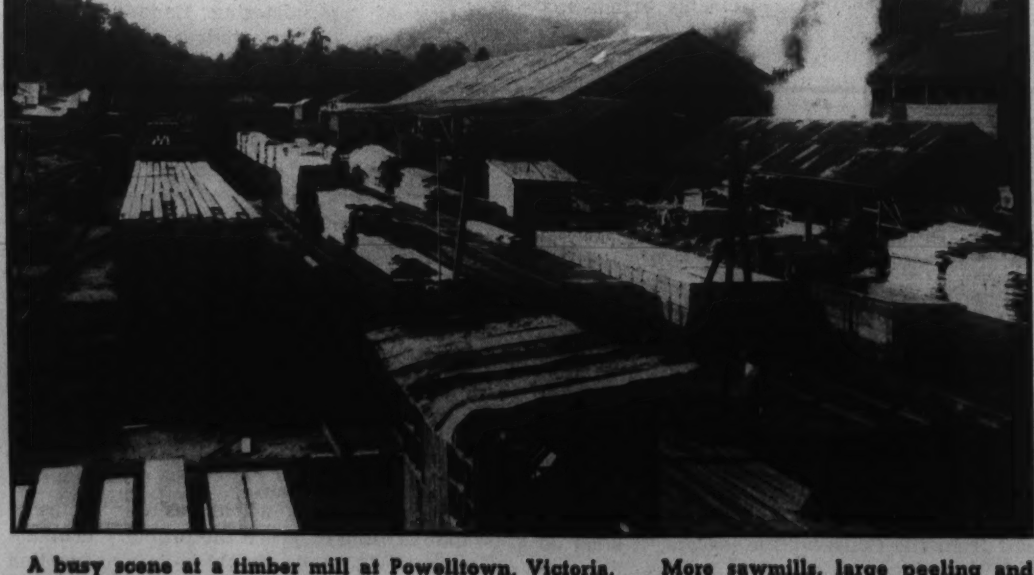
As the forestry plan proceeds, it is hoped to achieve a better balance of hard and soft woods. The hardwoods, which predominate, are world renowned for their usefulness and longevity in constructional work. As an example, pier timbers of ironbark, jarrah and redgum, built into a Port Melbourne wharf eighty years ago, were recently extracted during rebuilding operations and were found to be in excellent condition. They had resisted marine organisms and were used again for ship-building berths, slipways and similar work.

During the war, the peeling of logs for production of match-board and sticks was carried out in Victoria and South Australia. Other products from Australian trees are charcoal, eucalyptus oil (bulk of which is shipped to U.K. and U.S.), sandalwood and sandalwood oils for medicines and perfumes, yacca gum for varnishes and lacquers, tan barks from the golden, black or green wattles and certain types of eucalyptus.

Postwar programs provide for large expenditure on Australian forests. It seems likely that in the next five years the various authorities will spend between $54,000,000 and $72,000,000 on the next stage of creating Australia's man-made forests.

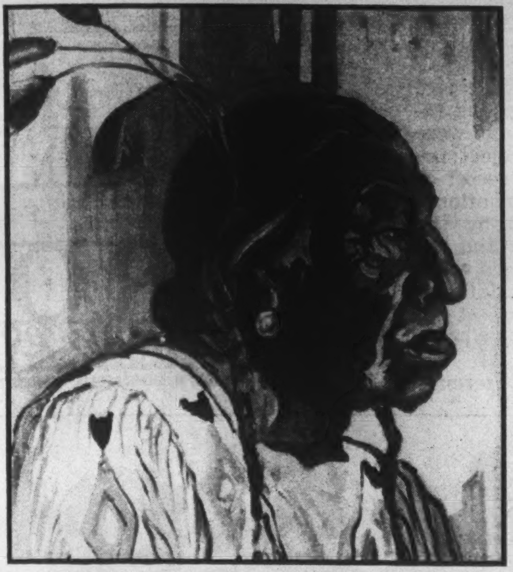
The continental umbrella of living trees will not be finished in a day, or a year, or perhaps in a century, but it will go forward steadily all the time, providing new timber resources, holding down the soil, conserving precious water supplies, making the inland more habitable.

In Victoria, logs of Australian hardwood are transported from mountainside to mill by narrow-gauge railroads. Most Australian hardwoods belong to the genus Eucalyptus (Gums).

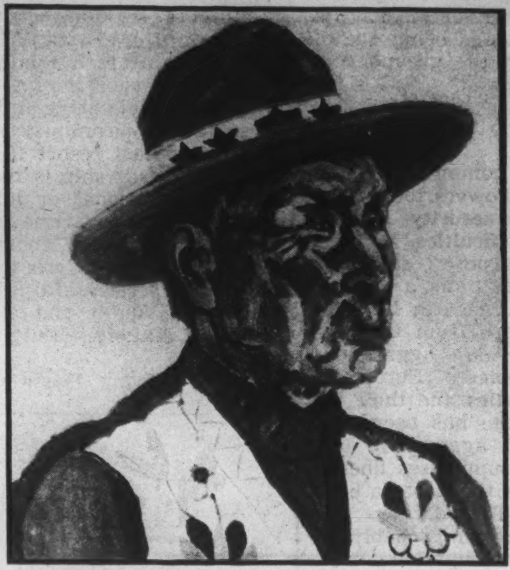


A busy scene at a timber mill at Powelltown, Victoria. More sawmills, large peeling and plywood plants and extensions to Australia's pulp and paper making industry are planned.

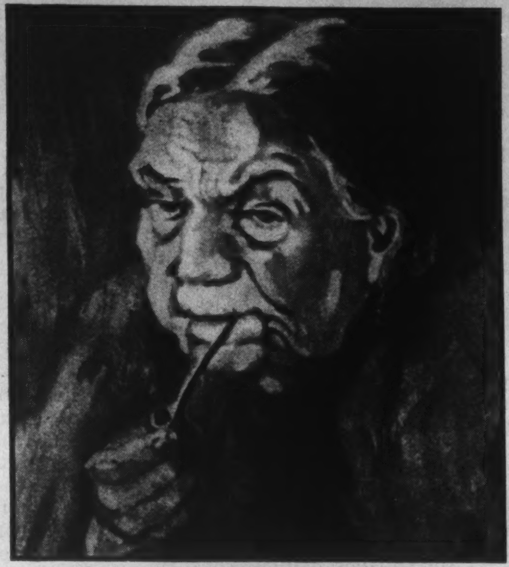
This Artist Makes Indian Portraits Her Field



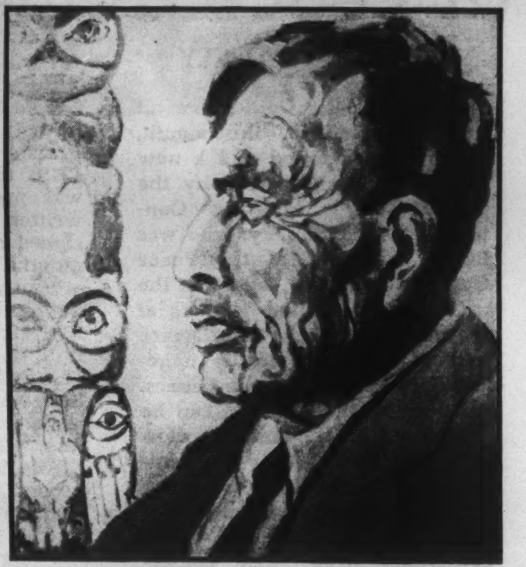
"Shot-on-Both-Sides", head chief of the Blood Indians, an Alberta tribe.



Chief Joseph Louis, age 95, chief of the Similkameen Reserve, Okanagan, B.C.



Mrs. Siamelot, wife of one of the chiefs of the Squamish (British Columbia) tribe.



Mark Spence, Haida chief (British Columbia), is a skilled carver of totem poles.

By P.W. Luce

MILDRED VALLEY THORNTON is a painter of note, a public speaker of pleasing personality and an art critic of discernment. For the past twelve years Mrs. Thornton has been a resident of Vancouver, coming there from Regina where she was outstanding in literary and artistic circles. Born in Ontario, she had for grandfather Edwin Longman, an Englishman who became famous as a American artist. Her aunt, Evelyn Beatrice Longman, attained distinction as a sculptor and was the first woman admitted to full membership in the National Academy of Design.

Shortly after she settled in Saskatchewan Mrs. Thornton became fascinated by the history of the red men of the plains. She studied their folklore and memorized their legends, and determined to do what she could to interpret that Indian to the white man. Others had tried to do this with their pen. She chose the brush and palette.

Since the early thirties Mrs. Thornton has produced portaits of more than 150 braves, chiefs, squaws, and *klootchmen.* She has shown little interest in the papoose or the modernized youth, but has devoted most of her attention to the men and women who were in their prime before the white man came, with a strong predilection for those around the century mark.

There is good reason for this. There is dignity in age. The face of the old Indian is lined and seamed and furrowed, the joys and sorrows of years have left their ineradicable mark on his countenance. Strength is nearly always present, but sometimes it is supplemented by a suggestion of craftiness. Every one has a pronounced individuality, and there is a marked dissemblance between the natives of the prairies and those of the coast. They may be of one race, but they certainly are not of one family.

INFINITE patience is needed in painting Indians. Mrs. Thornton has that. She also has wonderful tact, and her fair share of feminine guile. She never argues or pleads. If a chief declines to sit she tells him she is very sorry that she will have to paint a minor chief instead, whose costume and head-dress does not compare in richness with that of the unwilling prospect. That is usually enough.

Often long and arduous journeys have had to be made at considerable expense to reservations and remote settlements to get these various portraits. Recently the artist has been able to recoup a small part of these expenditures by giving lectures under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club. She has lectured in the Okanagan and on Vancouver Island as well as in the coast cities. Showing colored slides of her portraits, she describes informally their peculiar characteristics and relates humorous incidents of their lives. For her lectures she wears a magnificent costume of smoked buckskin, loaned to her by Dan Kennedy and his wife, of the Assiniboine tribe in Saskatchewan.

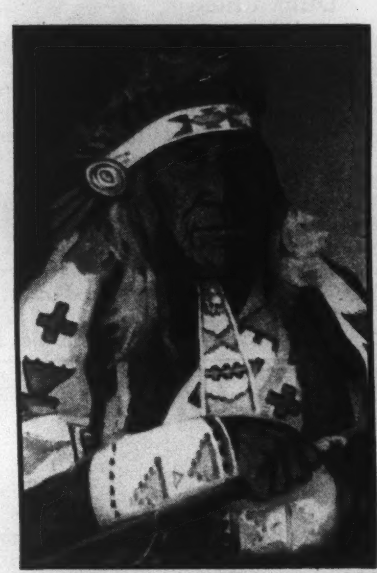
While the Indians themselves can hardly qualify as art critics, they nevertheless have a deep appreciation of Mrs. Thornton's unselfish devotion to their interests. They speak of her as "Owas-ka-ta-eskean", a name given to her by the 80-year-old widow of Almighty Voice, whose defiance of the white man's law is famous in western history. The name means "Putting Your Most Ability for us Indians", and it was bestowed on the artist when she painted the aged Cree on One Arrow Reserve, near Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, in 1942.

Mrs. Thornton, who studied at the Ontario College of Arts, Toronto, and the Art Institute in Chicago, works in oils, water colors and crayons. With a sureness of touch which art crititcs say is exceptional in a woman, she is able to immortalize her subject on canvas in an hour or less. She works without a preliminary sketch and achieves her objective by careful design, studied strength and a plentiful use of color carefully applied. Exhibitions of her work in Toronto and other eastern cities have been favorably reviewed by seasoned critics.

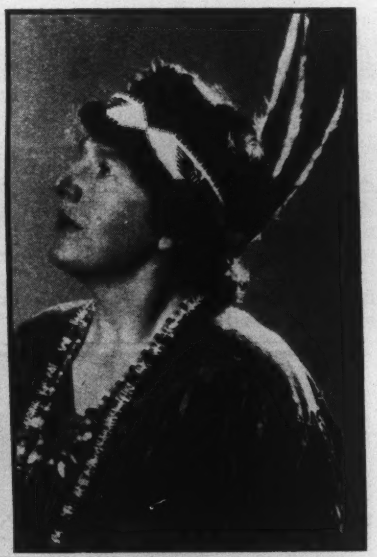
There is a possibility that this artist's Indian portraits may be acquired as a national collection. No other painter has produced comparарable work in this field in Canada. John Innes applied much of his talent to Indian scenes, but he did only a few portraits and these were not particularly outstanding. Emily Carr produced only four B.C. heads. Frederick Remington did better by the American Indians. M. Grandemaison, a French artist who has done much appreciated work among the Indians of Banff, has a technique rather more conventionalized than Mrs. Thornton's.

In additon to her Indian paintings, the artist has found many subjects in the rugged beauty of British Columbia's landscapes. While she works with a light touch, and does not overload her canvases, she uses brilliant colors most effectively. Even when small, her paintings succeed in conveying the sense of spaciousness which is inseparable from British Columbia scenery.

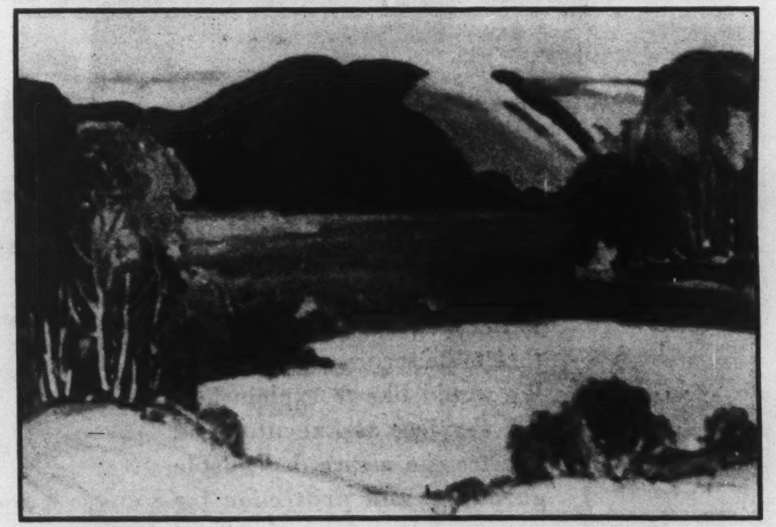
In addition to her painting and lecturing, Mrs. Thornton is art critic of the Vancouver *Sun.*



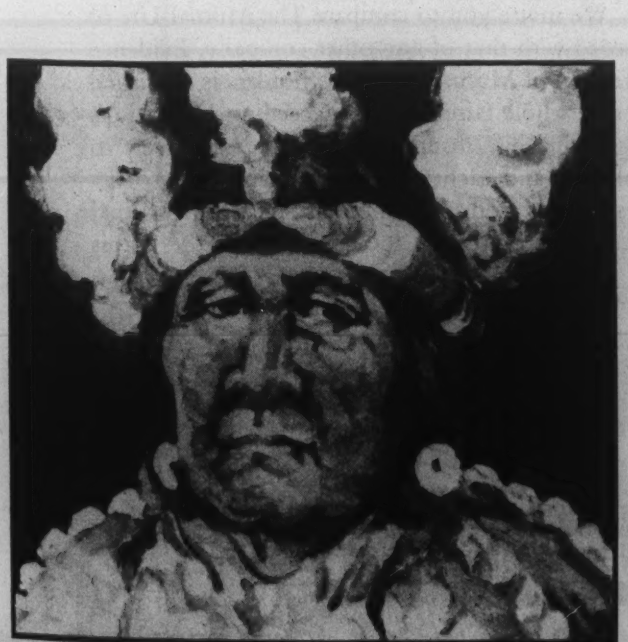
"Buffalo Bow", doughty Cree of Saskatchewan is 107 years old.



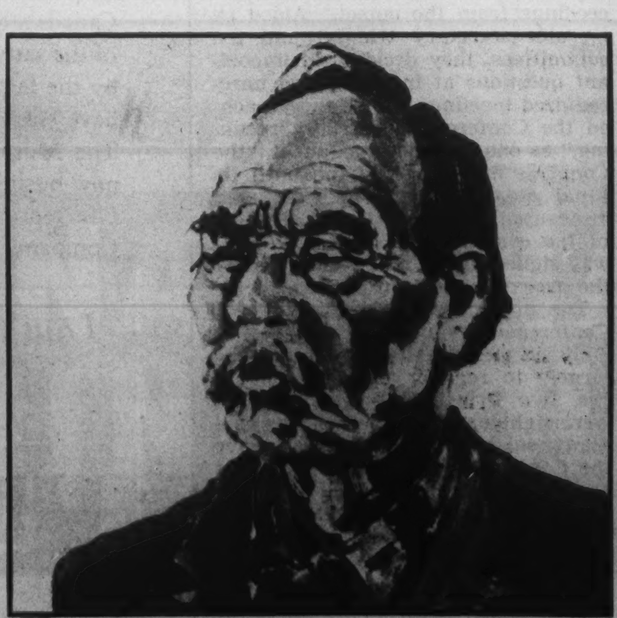
The artist, Mildred Valley Thornton, wearing her Indian costume.



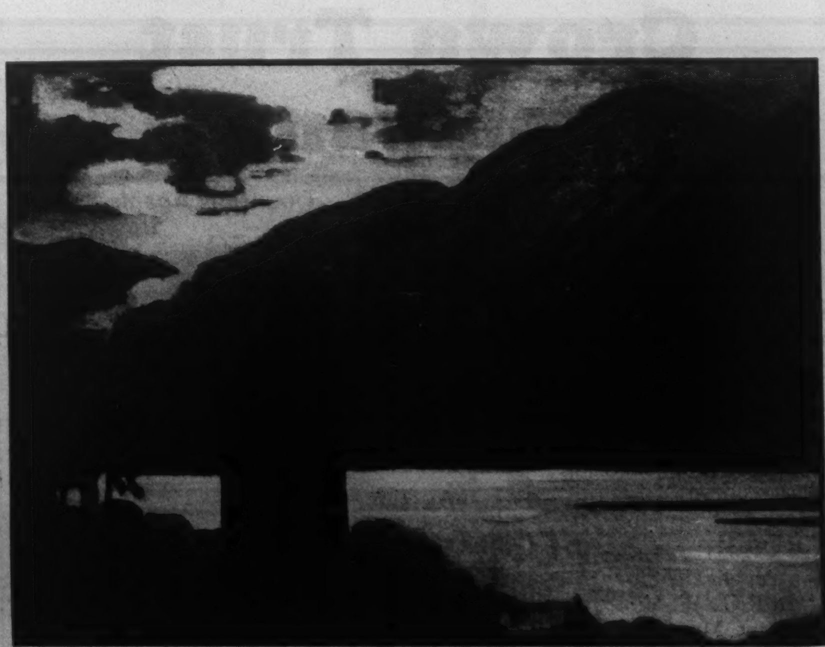
"Touchwood Hills, Sask." was hung in the Royal Canadian Academy.



"Pretty Kangaroo Woman", Blood Indian woman of Alberta.



Chief George, of Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C.



"Down Vancouver Way", gift of Can. Authors' Assoc. to J. Murray Gibbon.

A Formula for Success at Peace Conference

By LORD HANKEY

The Paris Peace Conference, at first scheduled for this month, has been postponed and a new date may be announced by the present Foreign Ministers' Conference. Lord Hankey, who was British Secretary of the Peace Conference in 1919, says that the unity of the United Nations at present is so shaky that peace treaties will have to be negotiated in difficult circumstances.

However, the situation can be remedied by: (1) countries restoring international unity with mutual respect for national security; (2) the best possible international organization, especially at the conference itself. Past conferences—peace and other types—have shown that the leadership of a few was the secret of success. The Big Powers should take charge of the big decisions.

THE traditional method of ending a state of war is by concluding a treaty of peace soon after the armistice. After an inconclusive war the treaty is negotiated. If the victory is decisive, it is often dictated.

After the war of 1914-18 the Allies decided to conclude the peace treaties at once, in order to take advantage of the unity established during the war. But in spite of much preparatory work, a preliminary Peace Conference had to be held to settle outstanding details.

Two months after the German armistice, this Conference met at Paris. Five months later (May 17, 1919) the draft Treaty of Versailles was presented to the Germans for written observations; and it was signed on June 28, seven and a half months after the armistice. The other treaties followed in succession: the treaty with Austria, September 10, 1919; with Bulgaria, November 27, 1919; and with Hungary, June 4, 1920. The treaty with Turkey, August 10, 1920, was never ratified, and the final settlement was made at Lausanne in July, 1923.

This time the Allies in their wisdom decided to leave peace treaties for later settlement. Today, thirty-three months after the Italian armistice, one year after the German armistice, and ten months after the Japanese armistice, no treaty has been signed or presented. In Germany there is no one competent to sign it.

Difficulties

Meanwhile, the world has drifted into chaos. Huge forces are scattered over the globe, absorbing an enormous manpower that is urgently needed to start the machinery of economic existence. Half the world is threatened with famine or short rations. Sea and land communications are dislocated. And, worst of all, the unity of the United Nations is so badly shaken that the peace treaties will have to be negotiated in difficult circumstances.

How can the situation be remedied? The first essential is to restore unity. Before the Peace Conference the Big Powers must somehow bridge the gap between East and West. That was attempted by the Big Four before the Conference of Vienna, but without success, Poland being one of the difficulties, but the ground controversy was narrowed.

Starting Point

The principal common ground among the Great Powers today is a desire for peace and security. Beyond that we get into difficulties.

"Our general purpose," said Mr. Chamberlain in 1939, in a phrase reminiscent of Mr. Asquith in 1914, "is to redeem Europe from the perpetual fear of German aggression, and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their liberties and their independence." Europe has been rescued from German aggression, but so long as Russia suppresses liberty and independence in the Eastern half our purpose is not fulfilled.

The Russian policy can probably be attributed to preoccupation over security. This is understandable. In 1941 they were near disaster. Their country was overrun. They had to "scorch" it themselves, and the Germans took what remained. They suffered unparalleled devastation and spoilation. Millions were enslaved. They had to fight their way back for four years against the bulk of the German army. They sustained seven million casualties. Preoccupied with their own plight, with little knowledge of sea warfare or of British and American difficulties in simultaneously conducting a world war by sea and air and raising, equipping, transporting and landing the huge armies required for an invasion of Europe, they resented our apparent slowness in opening a second front.

The atomic bomb did nothing to allay their suspicions. It cannot have been agreeable to them to learn, just after declaring war on Japan, that their two principal Allies had concerted this decisive weapon without their knowledge and were about to launch it. How should we have felt in similar circumstances? No doubt also the bomb complicated their security problem. All this may account in some degree for their apparent determination to put as large a space as possible between their country and any possible adversaries by establishing tutelage over adjacent territories.

If security were the only Russian aim, some solution might be found. But unfortunately their hegemony over Eastern Europe, accompanied by propagandist and ideological activities elsewhere, suggests more sinister designs. It is for Russia to remove these widespread doubts and thus to open the way for a lasting peace, which is the only reliable basis of security for them as well as for other countries.

Lesson from Past

That is the first requisite. Next it is necessary to get the best possible international organization, especially at the coming Peace Conference. Here we can learn from the past.

At the Congress of Vienna the Big Four—Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, with France added shortly after—took a firm hold of the proceedings from the outset. Aided by an able secretary (Gentz) and ten committees, they decided all important questions at informal and unrecognized meetings before they reached the Conference. "Strictly speaking," as one historian has put it, "the Congress never took shape until its Final Act, when everybody adhered or refused to adhere to the findings of the committees." The Final Act was signed about nine months after the assembly of the Congress.

The procedure at the Paris Peace Conference was somewhat similar. Only six plenary meetings were held. largely to register the decisions of the five Principal Powers. There were eighteen main commissions, and many sub-commissions, which gave the Conference plenty of work. The original Supreme Council of Ten (two representatives for each Great Power) proved too large and too leaky, and it was only after the Big Four (President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, and M. Orlando) meeting, like their predecessors at Vienna, informally, with a secretary and interpreters, had taken the decisions into their own hands that success was achieved. The Treaty of Versailles was signed about six months after the assembly of the Conference.

In a word, leadership of a few was established at both Conferences, although other countries were consulted on matters concerning them, had representation on committees, and were free in the last resort to reject the treaties. Leadership is the secret of success in national or international organizations, as witnessed by the success of our War Cabinets and the Allied Supreme Controls in two wars, and of many successful international conferences, and by the failure of the League of Nations with its over-large council.

At the coming Peace Conference it is essential that, however informally and unobtrusively, the Big Powers should take charge of the big decisions. But they must first establish unity.

A thing of beauty now he hails . . .
And skips extraneous details.

TORO
POWER MOWERS
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Every
Wife
should answer these 4 questions:

1 *Without you, could your husband provide the RIGHT care for the children?* Probably not without extra money to make some suitable arrangement . . . which is good reason why you, as his partner in the business of running the home, should carry insurance on your own life. In *any* partnership, protection against sudden emergencies is important . . .

2 *How MUCH extra money would he need?* If you don't know the answer to this vital question, you and your husband should work it out together *now!* Get down "in black and white" what the extra costs would be for shelter, food, clothing, education. Then you will know the amount of Mutual Life insurance protection you need . . .

3 *What KIND of policy is best for you?* The selection of the proper plan of insurance is important. There are a number of plans with differing benefits, and the kind of policy you choose should be the one that will suit your particular circumstances. The Mutual Life representative has been trained to help you plan wisely, and it will pay you and your husband to ask him which kind of policy he would recommend.

4 *Is there any DIFFERENCE between life insurance companies?* There is! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

Low Cost Life Insurance
Since 1869

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Not a care in the world

As far as he can make it so, a father wants his children's future to be secure.
We would like to explain how our services as Executor and Trustee can assure dependable guidance and protection for every member of your family.

Crown Trust Company
Executors : : Trustees : : Financial Agents
MONTREAL TORONTO

Edwin Kay Limited
Garden Architecture Town Planning
Consultants
EDWIN KAY F.I.L.A. BRITAIN
M.S.L.A.-T.P. CANADA
96 BLOOR ST. WEST, TORONTO
PHONE KI. 3970

OFFICE MANAGER
Accountant, 20 years experience, last five years as Accountant Officer in R.C.A.F., desires position of responsibility on discharge. Available about May 31st. References. Age 39 years. Location Preference, other than large city.
BOX 55, SATURDAY NIGHT

WHAT CAN YOU SPARE THAT THEY CAN WEAR ?

YOU Clothed Her Last Winter !

MILLIONS IN WAR-TORN LANDS WILL NEED ALL YOUR SPARE CLOTHES AND BOOTS NEXT WINTER

COLD, sickness and death still face millions overseas because of lack of clothing. Last winter you helped to avoid disaster. This winter disaster will stalk again. Your help is imperative. They cannot yet buy clothes themselves, they have no money . . . there are no goods in the stores . . . there are no stores, only broken shells of buildings. Even if your individual contribution seems small, remember, somewhere there is someone who can wear . . . who needs . . . whatever you can give. A single garment, a pair of shoes, a blanket, anything to give protection against the cold and the weather in allied lands devastated by war.

START SAVING NOW . . . THE DRIVE STARTS SOON

130,000,000 destitute people—25,000,000 of them children—are waiting for what you'll find in your attic and closet. Now . . . when you're doing your spring cleaning . . . set aside what you can spare for those in need. Keep a box handy and as you go through the house, put in it the clothes or bedding you need no longer. Keep it in readiness for the opening of the drive. We know you will ransack your trunks and attics and cupboards for every shred of clothing you can spare. You did it before. You can do it again.

Give that they may live!

What YOU Can Do!

1. Get together all the clothing and bedding you can spare.
2. Have it bundled and ready to give when the drive opens.
3. Help fill the dire need for:

overcoats
topcoats
suits
jackets
pants

shoes
dresses
skirts
gloves
caps

sweaters
robes
underwear
pyjamas
bedding

NC-16

NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION

JUNE 17 - JUNE 29 . . *Sponsored by* CANADIAN ALLIED RELIEF

OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa Conference at Critical Stage in Tax Deliberations

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

AFTER more than eight months of deliberation, nearly all of it behind closed doors, the Dominion-Provincial conference on reconstruction was brought out into the open this week and the historic issues squarely joined at last. This letter is being written before the outcome of the conference is decided and must, therefore, be in the nature of an interim report. However, as early as the first morning the Dominion Government took some pains to outline their latest proposals. They were not their last proposals, but they drew a line and said that that was about as far as they could go. They announced what they would do if an agreement could be reached on that basis. They made no bones over what they would have to do if the conference broke down.

The language used by the Prime Minister in announcing the latter eventuality was resolute and sounded in at least one quarter rather menacing. Premier Duplessis seized on this point and asked flatly if that was to be construed as a threat, adding his own views as to what Quebec's reaction would be to anything of that sort.

Eight months of discussion had brought the provinces to various stages of agreement or disagreement with the Dominion plan. Seven of them were already prepared to accept the principle and to discuss details, not all, perhaps, with enthusiasm; but, at worst, in the mood that the Dominion offer was the lesser of two evils. The more unpleasant evil was, of course, the threat of a complete breakdown of negotiations and the necessity of going back to their taxpayers, and electors, with the immediate prospect of drafting a painful schedule of new taxes, to replace the revenues they would lose when the wartime tax agreements would expire in eight or ten months.

The other two provinces were, on Monday, obviously in an embarrassing position between the devil and the deep blue sea. They frankly found the Dominion plan obnoxious if not inacceptable. But they were not yet ready to bow themselves gracefully out and go home without having reached an agreement, though it was a little difficult to reconcile their language with their conciliatory behavior. Both Premier Drew and Premier Duplessis outlined their critical attitude and the historical reasons for it. As they proceeded to do so, the vast gulf yawning between the conception of taxing powers held by the Dominion Government and that held by Premier Duplessis was only too apparent. Premier Drew's brief, it was true, marked a very substantial advance toward an agreement with the Dominion offer, especially the revised offer contained in the Monday morning version. But even after eight months' discussion, it looked as though Succession Duties would prove a grave stumbling block to any agreement by Ontario.

Door Not Closed

But no one closed the door completely. Half way through Premier Drew's address, there were long faces everywhere in the Red Chamber; yet in his closing remarks he seemed to be pleading, almost as it were against his will, for some formula which would satisfy both Ottawa and Ontario. Premier Duplessis's enunciation of provincial autonomy seemed, on the face of it, an adamant rejection of the whole philosophy of the Dominion brief yet he appeared to be restrained by hidden but powerful influences from saying the one word which would have sealed the doom of any unanimous agreement, and sent the delegates home.

It is clear that the clasp of interests between the new policy of the Dominion Government and the historic and established position of certain provinces is so violent that only exceptional pressure upon the provinces would have brought them within speaking distance of the Dominion proposals. This pressure arises, of course, out of the circumstances of the war. The provinces evacuated the direct tax fields on personal and corporation income and permitted without any resistance and with little objection the Dominion invasion of Succession Duties, only because the country was then fighting for its life; and nothing could be allowed to stand in the way of the most efficient financing of the war. They vacated the personal and corporation income tax field, and the Dominion proceeded to raise rates to the highest level in history. Even while they withdrew, the provincial premiers must have sensed how difficult it was going to be ever to get back again. Now the wartime agreements are expiring; the provinces find the Dominion exploiting these fields about as vigorously as the taxpayer will stand for, and they can derive no satisfaction from the prospect of having to go back to their taxpayers and levy additional taxes for provincial needs. Indeed, for most premiers, certainly those faced by an opposition even mildly acceptable to the voters, such a course looks like political suicide.

It may be contended that the Dominion has been taking unfair advantage of its temporary fiscal domination to coerce the provinces into arrangements which could not possibly have been obtained before the war, when all the provinces still possessed a much higher degree of bargaining power. Certainly, at the moment the Dominion holds strong cards, and history will judge whether it was to blame in attempting to use them to bring about reforms which appear to Ottawa to be to the general advantage of the country.

If certain areas are highly industrialized today, if certain natural resources can be advantageously exploited, if certain metropolitan areas possess a very large share of the wealth and taxable income of Canada, these facts are largely the result of national decisions, made by representatives of all Canadians sitting in the Canadian Parliament. Once the isolated communities of settlement and industry had been woven together by national decisions—trade, monetary, tariff and transportation policies—into a transcontinental economy, the day had come to tap those national streams and pools of wealth for all Canadians. Otherwise, great injustices would arise.

Subsidies Undesirable

The problem is, if these productive direct taxes are logically and equitably to be collected by Ottawa, what adequate revenues can be provided for the provinces other than large annual grants from Ottawa, which, according to several premiers, reduce them to the status of annuitants and even "beggars." Subsidies, we were told on Monday, are objectionable and must be done away with. With this ideal principle most students of federal finance would be in complete agreement. To the extent that each sovereign or quasi-sovereign component of a federation can be placed in a position in which it can raise directly all its revenue needs, the most contentious element between the several governments is eliminated. There has been endless friction and ill-feeling between the provinces and the Dominion in the past 79 years over grants and subsidies. Any statesman who can show us how to eliminate subsidies while still meeting the fiscal need of all nine provinces and giving Canada meanwhile a modern equitable tax system in keeping with the realities of an integrated economy, will earn the undying blessing of his country. They tried hard in 1864, and the issue nearly broke up the negotiations for Confederation. The conundrum was beyond them; they reluctantly wrote subsidies into the British North America Act. One may be permitted to doubt whether they could now be eliminated except by a remedy which would be worse than the disease.

SPRING

Relax and refresh yourself after a long winter. Stay at superb Hotel de la Pointe Bleue, exclusive Cottage Colony, or popular Esterel Lodge on Domaine d'Esterel's 7,000 acre estate in the heart of the Laurentians. Make your reservations now.

DOMAINE d' Esterel
OPEN ALL YEAR

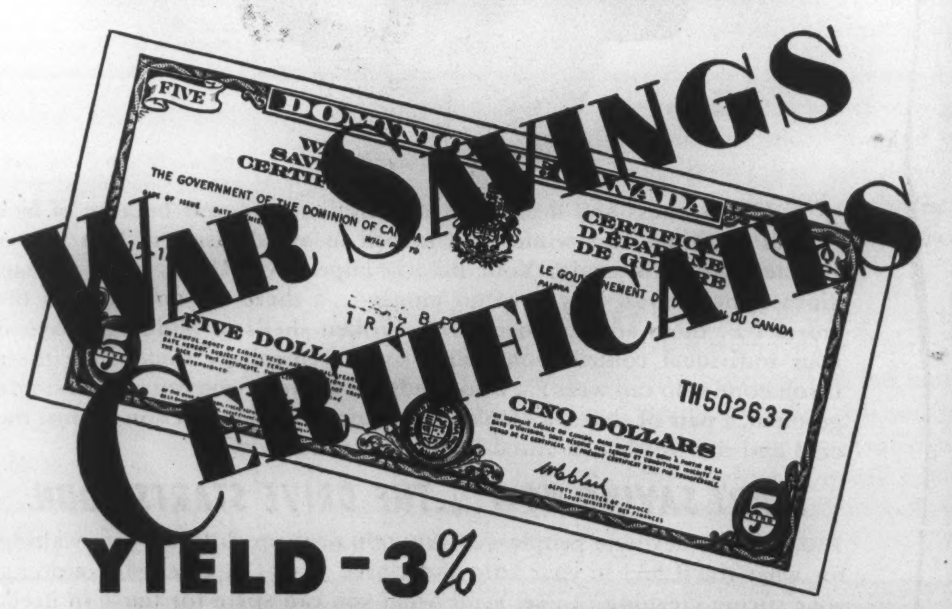
CONSULT your Travel Agent or
Domaine d'Esterel, Esterel, Quebec.
Telephone: Ste-Marguerite 116.
DW5

CEDARVALE SPRAY SERVICE
WILL DESTROY THE PESTS
THAT ATTACK YOUR TREES!

Nature created beautiful trees. She also provided insects to deprive them of their beauty. Now is the time of year to counteract this menace. High pressure spray guns are used by Cedarvale Tree Experts Limited to protect foliage against destructive summer insects . . . protection at very low cost through this special service.

CEDARVALE TREE EXPERTS LIMITED
1480 ST. CLAIR AVE. W., TORONTO
Enquiries Invited

THE
BEST INVESTMENT
For the Small Investor


FIVE
DOMINION OF CANADA
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA
FIVE DOLLARS
CERTIFICAT D'ÉPARGNE DE GUERRE
LE GOUVERNEMENT DU DOMINION DU CANADA
CINQ DOLLARS
TH502637
5

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

YIELD - 3%
SECURITY - YOUR COUNTRY
LIMIT - $600 PER YEAR
INTEREST IS FREE OF INCOME TAX

BUY THE LIMIT
AND KEEP INFLATION
DOWN

THIS AD. CONTRIBUTED by
THE ONTARIO PAPER Co.
LIMITED
THOROLD ONTARIO

For Sale at all Banks

WASHINGTON LETTER

Canadian Tourist Industry Must Send More Information to U.S.

By JAY MILLER

Washington, D.C.

THE rubberneck industry appears to be reconverting rapidly. This is particularly true in the U.S. capital, where the American war effort got its overall direction.

During the war years, that ubiquitous individual, the American tourist, was absent from the Washington scene. Lack of gasoline kept him off the highways and restrictions on travel and the movement of troops kept him out of buses or trains excepting for trips connected with the war effort.

Now, in the first peacetime spring since the war ended, the American tourist is burgeoning forth. He and his family are to be seen on Washington streets. He may be buttonholing a policeman for directions to some national shrine or point of interest. His car is to be found along with those of other visitors parked near the Capitol. Sometimes as many as a dozen different states will be represented in a relatively small parking area.

The same is true of other tourist attractions, particularly in the Great Smokey Mountain area of East Tennessee and North Carolina where we spent the past week on a news-writing trip. The tour, incidentally, included a side trip to Oak Ridge, home of the atom bomb.

And we might add that the Oak Ridge visit, except for a glimpse of some ordinary-looking houses and trucks, might just as well have been made to some other spot in the Great Smokies. Visitors do not get within viewing distance of the plant. There was the belief here that restrictions would be lifted after the first atom bomb stories were released, but since the Canadian spy case, restrictions have been just as tight, if not tighter, than ever.

Our Great Smokies visit was primarily concerned with the opening of Fontana Village, community for workers on Fontana Dam of the T.V.A. system which has been taken over by Government Services, Inc., of Washington, D.C., as a recreational area. Workers homes are being converted into tourist dwellings and recreational facilities, such as boating, horseback riding, hiking, and fishing, are being organized.

Wilderness Housing

The Dam is 480 feet high, in a rugged mountain setting, which Brad Lawrence, chief of the Knoxville tourist bureau, says is the only wilderness vacation spot in Eastern United States with such modern housing accommodation.

We visited nearby Asheville, N.C., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and inspected adjacent vacation places. The recreational set-up at Norris Dam, which is T.V.A. operated, included log cabins, but its setting was rustic rather than wild. It is a favorite vacation spot in the T.V.A. system, soon to be rivalled and possibly surpassed by Fontana.

During our visit to Knoxville the local press announced that already T.V.A. projects had attracted visitors from many foreign countries including Canada. This prompted a check-up at local offices of the American Automobile Association which revealed that many Canadians in normal times visit the Great Smokies. They are expected to tour the area in greater numbers now that travel bans are off.

Quebec tourist literature was prominent on the shelves of all Three-A offices we visited. We also saw one pamphlet advertising the 1,000 Islands of Eastern Ontario. There were also pamphlets from Kingsville, Ont., home of Jack Miner, and Leamington, "Sun Parlor of Canada." Apparently it would behoove Province of Ontario touring officials to get out more tourist mailings.

Travel officials in the Great Smokies and elsewhere report that already tourist places are booked to the limit as late as August of this year. They were unanimous in the opinion that if Canada has accommodation for visitors she can fill a current American need by making these available. The Dominion can profit handsomely from tourist income this year, but our superficial observations would indicate that greater effort might be exerted to give the U.S. more information about touring facilities.

$10 Billion

Russell Singer, general manager of the American Automobile Association, estimates that tourist income in the U.S. will gross ten billion dollars during 1946.

"Every area with tourist attractions to offer should endeavor to get some of the income," he declared.

Mr. Singer believes that travel is the means through which better understanding can be accomplished between world nations. As President Truman did a few days ago, he cited the relationship of Canada and the United States as the perfect illustration of this. He quoted the inscription on a Manitoba park, "To God in His Glory, we two nations dedicate this park and pledge ourselves that so long as man lives, we will not take up arms against one another."

Mr. Singer mentioned the instructions of General Eisenhower to West Point Cadets to "cultivate the mutual understanding of everyone you think you will have to get along with."

"Is there any better way of learning to understand each other than through the instrument of travel?" he asked.

The world, he believes, is seeking a more abundant life. Travel, he believes, is also the means of acquiring a richer, fuller life.

That is why he believes the most significant reflection of post-war prosperity will be in a tremendous increase in the tourist traffic and travel abroad. He expects, particularly, the movement of American tourists to Canada and Mexico to grow with extreme rapidity. And he points out that there will be heavy travel to South America, via automobile.

One obvious lesson of these experiences and observations is that if Canada is to get the full share of this huge tourist market, she must go after it—and without delay.

PRESIDENT

T. O. PETERSON

The Board of Directors of Investors Syndicate of Canada Limited announce the election of T. O. Peterson of Winnipeg as President, General Manager and director. Mr. Peterson has been associated with the Company for 16 years and has been a Vice-President and General Sales Manager since 1941.

FINE PAINTINGS
by eminent artists of the Canadian,
British & European Schools, always on view

RESTORATION AND FRAMING OF PAINTINGS
Cleaning and restoration of Paintings
should be entrusted to proven experts only—we have
been active in this highly specialized work since 1898.

Framing of every description promptly executed. Fine hand-carved frames a specialty.

CARROLL FINE ARTS LTD.
759 Yonge Street — Toronto — Midway 3181

THE NAME
ROLEX
ON A
Watch

REMOVES ALL DOUBT

With a view to attaining a degree of accuracy that justifies the application of observatory tests, every improvement that expert workmanship and technical skill can devise is considered and tested scientifically in connection with the manufacture of Rolex wrist watches. That is why Rolex actually paved the way to the success of the modern wrist watch.

For those who deserve the best; for those to whom precision time-keeping is of paramount importance, a Rolex wrist watch is a priceless possession.

ROLEX
INVENTORS OF THE
Original
WATERPROOF WRIST WATCH

Now watch, gentlemen, as the color changes

This one's an old favorite. Now it's red ink and now it's *black*.

Fact is, the difference between monthly red and monthly profit is sometimes simpler than it seems. Changes in the business forms, an outside look at an inside system, and economies mount up dollar by dollar.

Moore Business Forms, Ltd., is called on time and again to see how overhead can be pared, overtime eliminated, confusion in inter-office routine transformed into order.

Moore studies one form or many, suggests changes and combinations, and then supplies the forms in hundreds or millions—whatever your requirements. Results are written in black.

No corner store is too small, no corporation too great, to profit by Moore service. For information, get in touch with the nearest Moore division, as listed below, or its local office. *Moore stands ready to supply you with everything from a simple sales book to the most intricate multiple-copy form.*

BURT BUSINESS FORMS, LIMITED, TORONTO
WESTERN SALES BOOK CO., LTD., WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER
NATIONAL SALES CHECK BOOK CO., LTD., MONTREAL

MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, LTD.

ADV. BY N. W. AYER

In the United States—Moore Business Forms, Inc., succeeding American Sales Book Co., Inc., Niagara Falls and Elmira, N. Y.; Pacific Manifolding Book Co., Inc., Emeryville and Los Angeles, Calif.; Gilman Fanfold Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Cosby-Wirth Manifold Book Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Moore Research & Service Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Southern Business Systems, Inc., Orlando, Fla.; Moore Business Forms, Inc. (New Southern Division), Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

What to Do With Mother Until The Psychiatrist Arrives

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOST people agree that Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowski did exactly the right thing in cutting off the allowance of her mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt. As leading parent-psychologists are beginning to point out, parents must learn to test their own wings if they are ever to mature, and a child is merely acting from mistaken kindness if, when the time comes, she fails to push her parent out of the nest.

On the other hand, the daughter who recently spanked her mother at a public dance undoubtedly went too far. Such action may bring immediate results but it is not recommended by forward looking authorities. Progressive children will try to discover the underlying cause of parental misbehavior; or failing that, place the parent in charge of a competent parent-psychiatrist.

It is unfortunate that the field of parental delinquency though widely recognized has not been sufficiently investigated. The following notes, which may be of assistance to children of difficult or maladjusted parents are part of a work in preparation, entitled "The Parent in Training" or "What Shall I do with Father?"

THE Problem Parent: Most parent-psychologists agree that there is no such thing as a *bad* parent. There are only maladjusted parents who for some reason are unable to fit into the home environment. It is very essential of course to be able to recognize the maladjusted parent if we are to solve the underlying problems that trouble him. Many children, for instance, make the mistake of believing that the docile parent who never gives them any trouble is an adjusted parent. It frequently happens however that such parents build up a secret behavior pattern that is deeply distressing to their children when they come to recognize it.

Case History of Mrs. S.Z.: Mrs. Z. had always obeyed her children implicitly and they frequently boasted that she had never given an impertinent answer to any of her juniors. She was greatly admired, the children of the neighborhood frequently pointing her out as the model parent to their own mothers and fathers. Last spring however, when her children presented her with an affectionate Mother's Day Gift—a re-conditioned vacuum-cleaner—Mrs. Z., far from showing gratitude, merely said "The hell with it!" and pushed it out of a second-storey window. A day or two later she ran away from home. She was subsequently brought back and placed in charge of a parent-psychiatrist who reports that Mrs. Z. is still maladjusted. She is experimenting at present with the cross-fertilization of common types of psychosis, and refuses to have anything to do with her family.

THE Extravert Parent: The highly extraverted parent is another source of anxiety and discomfort to many children. Few children, however indulgent in their attitude to adults, enjoy the presence of a pert and self-assertive parent who insists on attracting attention by his demands and taking the lead in every conversation. Suppression, or dismissal from the group is definitely not the solution for this distressing situation. Remember that every parent is an individual with a distinct little personality that demands attention and sympathetic understanding. The progressive approach is to divert his natural energy into some more constructive line. Is he interested in wood-carving? Does he show marked talent for catching flies? Perhaps he would enjoy some simple useful occupation such as whitewashing the cellar. If so, provide him with a big brush and a bucket of lime and leave him without obtrusive supervision to splash away to his heart's content.

Case History of Mr. W.: Mr. W. was an aggressive and high-spirited parent who insisted on joining in all his children's parties, telling stories, wearing funny hats, etc. His daughter finally took her problem to a parent-psychiatrist who suggested that she try to interest Mr. W. in stamp-collecting. The plan worked admirably. Mr. W. now spends happy hours shut up with his stamp collection and appears to have abandoned completely his more undesirable tendencies, (e.g., shutting himself up with his daughter's friends.)

The Destructive Adult: It is now generally accepted by most advanced parent-psychologists that adults are naturally destructive. This tendency has increased alarmingly in recent years, so that many adults find it impossible to look at a bridge, a canal, or even a large-sized city without making calculations about the best way of blowing it up. Children who have often longed to set fire to the garage or to tie a bunch of fire-crackers to the tail of the family cat can readily understand the urgency some adults seem to feel for such activities as, for instance, blowing up the Bikini Atoll. In cases of this sort however, understanding and sympathy are widely different matters. Impulses of this type should be firmly and intelligently dealt with and the adults who show a tendency to engage in them should have their energies canalized into wholesome community activities. The adult who has become absorbed in some useful handicraft such as leather-punching, or has exhausted himself in a vigorous game of bean-bag is not likely to be as strongly tempted as formerly to blow a hole in the Pacific Ocean bed.

HEALTH Habits of Parents: The health habits of parents are admittedly deplorable. They smoke and drink too much. They fail to take exercise and they rarely brush their teeth with a rotary motion. They worry incessantly over housing, reconversion, bad breath, etc., and when their health has been thoroughly depleted they throw themselves with the reckless abandon of middle-age into a course of drug-store vitamins.

To a large extent the remedy for these problems is educational. It must not be forgotten however that parents are frequently innocent victims of conditions over which they have little control — in many cases they did not even ask to become parents. But while the State must assume a larger responsibility for the welfare of parents the Home must be called on to do its share. Since many parents complain that they have no place to go in the evening except bed, wise children will see to it that parents have the use of the living-room at least one evening a week, with free access to the radio and no obligation to listen to the Adventures of Superman or Baby Snooks unless they feel like it. This may involve some sacrifice on the part of the children but it will achieve wonders in making the home more attractive to the parent.

The Parent and Politics: It is natural for adults to engage in politics and the tendency is admissible under the right circumstances. Unless wisely supervised however politics frequently leads to such anti-social behavior as pushing, shoving, cheating, and numerous varieties of the squeeze-play. These practices have become so general with so many resultant errors, abuses and misunderstandings that some authorities feel that politics should be entirely forbidden to adults and put in the hands of competent children. If this were done, adults would then be free to devote themselves exclusively to the task of becoming better parents.

Suggested Topics for Parent-Study Group Discussion: Making the Best of our Parents; The Problem of Discipline after Forty; Sex Education for Parents; What to Do With Mother till the Psychiatrist Arrives.

MORTGAGE MONEY

We have unlimited funds available for lending on first mortgages on owner occupied homes in desirable residential districts.

WE CAN HELP YOU BUY YOUR OWN HOME.

J. W. PATERSON & CO.

912 Danforth Ave., Toronto. Gladstone 8070

REPORT CARD
LATIN

Will He Also Pass the Tests of Life?

Joys and successes, griefs and failures—these are the stuff of life. More is required to meet them than can be gained from text-books. Strength of character, emotional balance, a mature philosophy of life—these your son must have if he is to know satisfaction without losing his head, and disappointment without losing his faith. At Appleby College the formation of character and the considered direction of purpose are important parts of the curriculum. Teachers have been carefully selected and the limited enrolment enables individual guidance. Sound academic and physical instruction is provided and the course of studies provides entrance to any University. For illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster.

APPLEBY COLLEGE

Rev. J. A. M. Bell
Headmaster

Oakville, Ontario

FOUR UNITED DIVISIONS . . .
Serving Canada's Industrial Growth

designers and manufacturers
ROLLING MILL EQUIPMENT
MODERN POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
V-BELT • ROLLER AND SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS
ELEVATORS, CONVEYORS AND REX-UNIFLO
HYDRAULIC PRESSES
COAL AND ORE HANDLING BRIDGES
REX SEWAGE AND SANITATION EQUIPMENT
SERVICE CASTERS AND TRUCKS
PLATE AND STRUCTURAL STEEL PRODUCTS

The four manufacturing divisions of United Steel are increasingly active in designing and producing essential mechanical equipment for Canadian mines and forests • for the products of the prairie provinces • for steel mills • and for nearly every form of industry.

An aggressive policy of careful planning, backed by modern production facilities and widespread experience, not only keeps United Steel abreast of the times . . . but prepared for the increased demands of industrial growth at home and requirements abroad.

Dodge Manufacturing Division, Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Mead-Morrison Division Welland, Ont.
Standard Steel Division Port Robinson, Ont.
Farand & Delorme Division Montreal, Que.

UNITED STEEL CORPORATION
Limited
DODGE • • MEAD
TORONTO · WELLAND · MONTREAL · WINNIPEG · KIRKLAND LAKE

Britain Plans to Give Sudan Independence

By SIR SHULDHAM REDFERN, K.C.V.O.

Sudan is a territory in which both Egypt and Britain are interested. The 1936 Treaty of joint-administration is now up for revision. Egypt's main claim is that control of the Nile waters in Sudan is mainly an Egyptian concern. Britain, however, maintains that the best policy is to continue giving more administrative responsibility to the Sudanese themselves.

The writer, who served as secretary to the previous two Governors General of Canada, has first-hand knowledge of the territorial problems. He formerly served in the Sudan Political Service, was Deputy-Governor of the Blue Nile Provinces in 1927 and Commissioner of Port Sudan in 1932. He recommends that, in addition to reaffirming the joint-responsibility treaty for Sudan, the U.N.O. should regard it as a trust until complete independence is reached.

IN THE discussions with the Egyptian Government on the revision of the 1936 Treaty, the Sudan question must be decided on its merits, the sole criterion being the interests of the Sudanese themselves.

The Egyptian Government claims that Egyptian nationals at present play only a small and subordinate part in the administration of an area in which Egyptian interests predominate, which from 1821 to 1885 was an Egyptian province, and which was reconquered at Egyptian expense by a force largely composed of units of the Egyptian Army; and that Egyptian participation in the joint control with Great Britain has been negligible, although substantial contributions have been made by the Egyptian Treasury. The most insistent of all arguments, however, is that the Nile Valley ought to be under the suzerainty of a single Power, and no State has a more compelling claim than the one whose very life depends on a guaranteed supply of Nile water for irrigation.

The Egyptians claim, moreover, that the interests of the people of the Sudan coincide closely with their own. The people of the Northern Sudan at any rate speak the same language and follow the same religious creed as their Egyptian neighbors, and there is also a similarity in their ethical outlook. This identity of interest is particularly favorable to the educated classes. Under British domination, social and political barriers will always tend to preclude the educated Sudanese from reaching the highest positions.

Egypt's Record

Against these arguments is the contention that Egypt's record of misgovernment in the Sudan over a period of sixty-four years was so deplorable that any risk of a return to similar conditions is out of the question. If it is contended that the art of government in Egypt has long since outgrown the crude and autocratic methods of the last century, the train of disorder which invariably accompanies any condition of political tension raises doubts as to whether Egyptians have yet learned that the most elementary function of every government is the maintenance of law and order in all circumstances. In the eyes of the world, responsibility for the maintenance of good government in the Sudan rested on the shoulders of Great Britain. It was a responsibility that could not be jeopardized. The assumption that Egyptians could not be admitted to anything like an equal share in the partnership was justified in 1924 when prominent Egyptians were directly responsible for serious disturbances in the Sudan. In consequence Egyptian participation in the government of the Sudan was virtually eliminated.

Nile Control

Egypt's anxieties over the distribution of the Nile waters evoke a generous sympathy. The question is, however, mainly a technical one. Even if it were an engineering possibility to draw off the waters of the Nile before they reach Egypt or to divert their course, any tampering with the agreements which have already been reached about the control of the Nile would be an indefensible act and would be condemned by public opinion throughout the world. At the same time Egypt is entitled to the fullest representation on any body charged with the distribution of the Nile waters.

Granted that the interests of the people of the Sudan are paramount, our aim is clear. It is to build up an administration on firm and enduring foundations and to train and encourage the Sudanese gradually to run it themselves. It has long been an axiom of Sudan Government policy that no post should be held by a British official if there is a Sudanese capable of taking it over. This policy has been carried out in practice to an ever-increasing extent, making no fetish of efficiency and ruthlessly suppressing any tendency to slow down the training of the Sudanese in order to keep British officials in good jobs.

In the last fifteen years the number of non-Sudanese officials has been reduced from 2,906 to 1,214, of whom 756 are British, and the total number of Sudanese in official posts has risen from 2,982 to 5,534 in the same period. The ultimate objective of an independent Sudan entirely governed by its own people and with no outside interference is the legitimate expectation of the Sudanese and the object of British pledges.

The first question Britain has to ask the Egyptians is whether they associate themselves with this policy or whether it is their intention to convert the Sudan into an Egyptian Province, under Egyptian sovereignty and controlled for an indefinite time by the Egyptian Government. If the latter is their intention it is difficult to discover any common basis for agreement; unless the Sudanese clearly express a wish for such a union. If, on the other hand, the policy of the Egyptian Government coincides with Britain's and is directed towards the ultimate independence of the Sudan, then the problem resolves itself into setting up a working arrangement acceptable to all three parties.

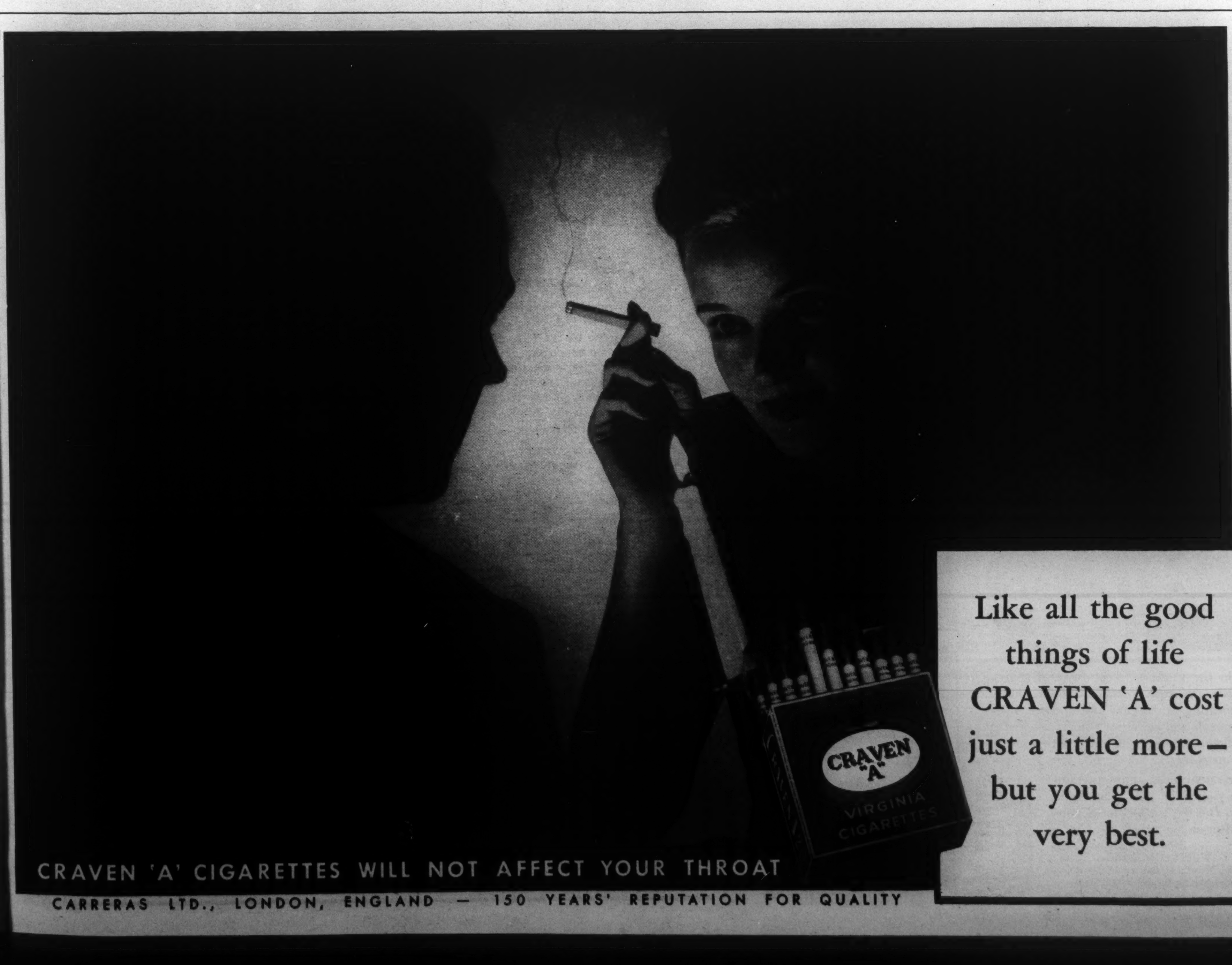
The following principles might be the basis of any such agreement:

1. Reaffirmation of the Condominium Agreement of 1899, whereby the administration of the Sudan is a joint responsibility of Great Britain and Egypt. While the field of recruitment should be widened, the same high standards and qualifications for admission to the service should be required for Egyptian as for British staff. To safeguard the interests of the Sudanese, preference in filling every vacancy should be given to a Sudanese. Only if no Sudanese is available with the requisite qualifications should a British or Egyptian national be appointed.
2. The government of the Sudan should be regarded as a United Nations trust until complete independence is reached.
3. A comprehensive plan should be prepared showing by stages the manner in which it is anticipated that independence in the Northern Sudan will be brought about. A separate plan should be prepared for the Southern Sudan where the process will need a longer period.
4. A permanent joint Anglo-Egyptian Commission should be set up to study the distribution and control of the waters of the Nile, answerable to the United Nations.
5. The strength and allocation of British and Egyptian forces in the Sudan should be subject to the recommendations of the United Nations, but the Sudan Defence Force should be in every respect the responsibility of the Sudan Government.

U. N. Interest

It may be objected that the introduction of the United Nations brings an additional party into a form of government that is already sufficiently complex. On the other hand the Sudan provides a problem in trusteeship for the handling of which the United Nations has been specifically designed.

The Sudanese interest in the problem is that the administration of the country should be developed in such a way that they can run it themselves with reasonable skill and efficiency. The Egyptian interest is that the southern frontiers of Egypt shall be secured by having a peaceful neighbor and that the overriding Egyptian claim to an uninterrupted share of the Nile water shall be safeguarded. The British interest is in no sense in conflict with any of these principles. In such circumstances the problem should lend itself to a solution which would be agreeable to all.



Like all the good things of life CRAVEN 'A' cost just a little more—but you get the very best.

CRAVEN 'A' CIGARETTES WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND — 150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

THE LIGHTER SIDE

What to Do With Mother Until The Psychiatrist Arrives

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOST people agree that Mrs. Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowski did exactly the right thing in cutting off the allowance of her mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt. As leading parent-psychologists are beginning to point out, parents must learn to test their own wings if they are ever to mature, and a child is merely acting from mistaken kindness if, when the time comes, she fails to push her parent out of the nest.

On the other hand, the daughter who recently spanked her mother at a public dance undoubtedly went too far. Such action may bring immediate results but it is not recommended by forward looking authorities. Progressive children will try to discover the underlying cause of parental misbehavior; or failing that, place the parent in charge of a competent parent-psychiatrist.

It is unfortunate that the field of parental delinquency though widely recognized has not been sufficiently investigated. The following notes, which may be of assistance to children of difficult or maladjusted parents are part of a work in preparation, entitled "The Parent in Training" or "What Shall I do with Father?"

THE Problem Parent: Most parent-psychologists agree that there is no such thing as a *bad* parent. There are only maladjusted parents who for some reason are unable to fit into the home environment. It is very essential of course to be able to recognize the maladjusted parent if we are to solve the underlying problems that trouble him. Many children, for instance, make the mistake of believing that the docile parent who never gives them any trouble is an adjusted parent. It frequently happens however that such parents build up a secret behavior pattern that is deeply distressing to their children when they come to recognize it.

Case History of Mrs. S.Z.: Mrs. Z. had always obeyed her children implicitly and they frequently boasted that she had never given an impertinent answer to any of her juniors. She was greatly admired, the children of the neighborhood frequently pointing her out as the model parent to their own mothers and fathers. Last spring however, when her children presented her with an affectionate Mother's Day Gift—a re-conditioned vacuum-cleaner—Mrs. Z., far from showing gratitude, merely said "The hell with it!" and pushed it out of a second-storey window. A day or two later she ran away from home. She was subsequently brought back and placed in charge of a parent-psychiatrist who reports that Mrs. Z. is still maladjusted. She is experimenting at present with the cross-fertilization of common types of psychosis, and refuses to have anything to do with her family.

THE Extravert Parent: The highly extraverted parent is another source of anxiety and discomfort to many children. Few children, however indulgent in their attitude to adults, enjoy the presence of a pert and self-assertive parent who insists on attracting attention by his demands and taking the lead in every conversation. Suppression, or dismissal from the group is definitely not the solution for this distressing situation. Remember that every parent is an individual with a distinct little personality that demands attention and sympathetic understanding. The progressive approach is to divert his natural energy into some more constructive line. Is he interested in wood-carving? Does he show marked talent for catching flies? Perhaps he would enjoy some simple useful occupation such as white-washing the cellar. If so, provide him with a big brush and a bucket of lime and leave him without obtrusive supervision to splash away to his heart's content.

Case History of Mr. W.: Mr. W. was an aggressive and high-spirited parent who insisted on joining in all his children's parties, telling stories, wearing funny hats, etc. His daughter finally took her problem to a parent-psychiatrist who suggested that she try to interest Mr. W. in stamp-collecting. The plan worked admirably. Mr. W. now spends happy hours shut up with his stamp collection and appears to have abandoned completely his more undesirable tendencies, (e.g., shutting himself up with his daughter's friends.)

The Destructive Adult: It is now generally accepted by most advanced parent-psychologists that adults are naturally destructive. This tendency has increased alarmingly in recent years, so that many adults find it impossible to look at a bridge, a canal, or even a large-sized city without making calculations about the best way of blowing it up. Children who have often longed to set fire to the garage or to tie a bunch of fire-crackers to the tail of the family cat can readily understand the urgency some adults seem to feel for such activities as, for instance, blowing up the Bikini Atoll. In cases of this sort however, understanding and sympathy are widely different matters. Impulses of this type should be firmly and intelligently dealt with and the adults who show a tendency to engage in them should have their energies canalized into wholesome community activities. The adult who has become absorbed in some useful handicraft such as leather-punching, or has exhausted himself in a vigorous game of bean-bag is not likely to be as strongly tempted as formerly to blow a hole in the Pacific Ocean bed.

HEALTH Habits of Parents: The health habits of parents are admittedly deplorable. They smoke and drink too much. They fail to take exercise and they rarely brush their teeth with a rotary motion. They worry incessantly over housing, reconversion, bad breath, etc., and when their health has been thoroughly depleted they throw themselves with the reckless abandon of middle-age into a course of drug-store vitamins.

To a large extent the remedy for these problems is educational. It must not be forgotten however that parents are frequently innocent victims of conditions over which they have little control — in many cases they did not even ask to become parents. But while the State must assume a larger responsibility for the welfare of parents the Home must be called on to do its share. Since many parents complain that they have no place to go in the evening except bed, wise children will see to it that parents have the use of the living-room at least one evening a week, with free access to the radio and no obligation to listen to the Adventures of Superman or Baby Snooks unless they feel like it. This may involve some sacrifice on the part of the children but it will achieve wonders in making the home more attractive to the parent.

The Parent and Politics: It is natural for adults to engage in politics and the tendency is admissible under the right circumstances. Unless wisely supervised however politics frequently leads to such anti-social behavior as pushing, shoving, cheating, and numerous varieties of the squeeze-play. These practices have become so general with so many resultant errors, abuses and misunderstandings that some authorities feel that politics should be entirely forbidden to adults and put in the hands of competent children. If this were done, adults would then be free to devote themselves exclusively to the task of becoming better parents.

Suggested Topics for Parent-Study Group Discussion: Making the Best of our Parents; The Problem of Discipline after Forty; Sex Education for Parents; What to Do With Mother till the Psychiatrist Arrives.

—MORTGAGE MONEY—

We have unlimited funds available for lending on first mortgages on owner occupied homes in desirable residential districts.

WE CAN HELP YOU BUY YOUR OWN HOME.

J. W. PATERSON & CO.

912 Danforth Ave., Toronto. Gladstone 8070

REPORT CARD
LATIN

Will He Also Pass the Tests of Life?

Joys and successes, griefs and failures—these are the stuff of life. More is required to meet them than can be gained from text-books. Strength of character, emotional balance, a mature philosophy of life—these your son must have if he is to know satisfaction without losing his head, and disappointment without losing his faith. At Appleby College the formation of character and the considered direction of purpose are important parts of the curriculum. Teachers have been carefully selected and the limited enrolment enables individual guidance. Sound academic and physical instruction is provided and the course of studies provides entrance to any University. For illustrated prospectus, write the Headmaster.

APPLEBY COLLEGE

Rev. J. A. M. Bell
Headmaster

Oakville, Ontario

FOUR UNITED DIVISIONS . . .
Serving Canada's Industrial Growth

designers and manufacturers
ROLLING MILL EQUIPMENT
MODERN POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
V-BELT • ROLLER AND SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
FAFNIR BALL BEARINGS
ELEVATORS, CONVEYORS AND REX-UNIFLO
HYDRAULIC PRESSES
COAL AND ORE HANDLING BRIDGES
REX SEWAGE AND SANITATION EQUIPMENT
SERVICE CASTERS AND TRUCKS
PLATE AND STRUCTURAL STEEL PRODUCTS

The four manufacturing divisions of United Steel are increasingly active in designing and producing essential mechanical equipment for Canadian mines and forests • for the products of the prairie provinces • for steel mills • and for nearly every form of industry.

An aggressive policy of careful planning, backed by modern production facilities and widespread experience, not only keeps United Steel abreast of the times . . . but prepared for the increased demands of industrial growth at home and requirements abroad.

Dodge Manufacturing Division, Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Mead-Morrison Division, Welland, Ont.
Standard Steel Division, Port Robinson, Ont.
Farand & Delorme Division, Montreal, Que.

UNITED STEEL CORPORATION
Limited
DODGE • MEAD
TORONTO · WELLAND · MONTREAL · WINNIPEG · KIRKLAND LAKE

Britain Plans to Give Sudan Independence

By SIR SHULDHAM REDFERN, K.C.V.O.

Sudan is a territory in which both Egypt and Britain are interested. The 1936 Treaty of joint-administration is now up for revision. Egypt's main claim is that control of the Nile waters in Sudan is mainly an Egyptian concern. Britain, however, maintains that the best policy is to continue giving more administrative responsibility to the Sudanese themselves.

The writer, who served as secretary to the previous two Governors General of Canada, has first-hand knowledge of the territorial problems. He formerly served in the Sudan Political Service, was Deputy-Governor of the Blue Nile Provinces in 1927 and Commissioner of Port Sudan in 1932. He recommends that, in addition to reaffirming the joint-responsibility treaty for Sudan, the U.N.O. should regard it as a trust until complete independence is reached.

IN THE discussions with the Egyptian Government on the revision of the 1936 Treaty, the Sudan question must be decided on its merits, the sole criterion being the interests of the Sudanese themselves.

The Egyptian Government claims that Egyptian nationals at present play only a small and subordinate part in the administration of an area in which Egyptian interests predominate, which from 1821 to 1885 was an Egyptian province, and which was reconquered at Egyptian expense by a force largely composed of units of the Egyptian Army; and that Egyptian participation in the joint control with Great Britain has been negligible, although substantial contributions have been made by the Egyptian Treasury. The most insistent of all arguments, however, is that the Nile Valley ought to be under the suzerainty of a single Power, and no State has a more compelling claim than the one whose very life depends on a guaranteed supply of Nile water for irrigation.

The Egyptians claim, moreover, that the interests of the people of the Sudan coincide closely with their own. The people of the Northern Sudan at any rate speak the same language and follow the same religious creed as their Egyptian neighbors, and there is also a similarity in their ethical outlook. This identity of interest is particularly favorable to the educated classes. Under British domination, social and political barriers will always tend to preclude the educated Sudanese from reaching the highest positions.

Egypt's Record

Against these arguments is the contention that Egypt's record of misgovernment in the Sudan over a period of sixty-four years was so deplorable that any risk of a return to similar conditions is out of the question. If it is contended that the art of government in Egypt has long since outgrown the crude and autocratic methods of the last century, the train of disorder which invariably accompanies any condition of political tension raises doubts as to whether Egyptians have yet learned that the most elementary function of every government is the maintenance of law and order in all circumstances. In the eyes of the world, responsibility for the maintenance of good government in the Sudan rested on the shoulders of Great Britain. It was a responsibility that could not be jeopardized. The assumption that Egyptians could not be admitted to anything like an equal share in the partnership was justified in 1924 when prominent Egyptians were directly responsible for serious disturbances in the Sudan. In consequence Egyptian participation in the government of the Sudan was virtually eliminated.

Nile Control

Egypt's anxieties over the distribution of the Nile waters evoke a generous sympathy. The question is, however, mainly a technical one. Even if it were an engineering possibility to draw off the waters of the Nile before they reach Egypt or to divert their course, any tampering with the agreements which have already been reached about the control of the Nile would be an indefensible act and would be condemned by public opinion throughout the world. At the same time Egypt is entitled to the fullest representation on any body charged with the distribution of the Nile waters.

Granted that the interests of the people of the Sudan are paramount, our aim is clear. It is to build up an administration on firm and enduring foundations and to train and encourage the Sudanese gradually to run it themselves. It has long been an axiom of Sudan Government policy that no post should be held by a British official if there is a Sudanese capable of taking it over. This policy has been carried out in practice to an ever-increasing extent, making no fetish of efficiency and ruthlessly suppressing any tendency to slow down the training of the Sudanese in order to keep British officials in good jobs.

In the last fifteen years the number of non-Sudanese officials has been reduced from 2,906 to 1,214, of whom 756 are British, and the total number of Sudanese in official posts has risen from 2,982 to 5,534 in the same period. The ultimate objective of an independent Sudan entirely governed by its own people and with no outside interference is the legitimate expectation of the Sudanese and the object of British pledges.

The first question Britain has to ask the Egyptians is whether they associate themselves with this policy or whether it is their intention to convert the Sudan into an Egyptian Province, under Egyptian sovereignty and controlled for an indefinite time by the Egyptian Government. If the latter is their intention it is difficult to discover any common basis for agreement; unless the Sudanese clearly express a wish for such a union. If, on the other hand, the policy of the Egyptian Government coincides with Britain's and is directed towards the ultimate independence of the Sudan, then the problem resolves itself into setting up a working arrangement acceptable to all three parties.

The following principles might be the basis of any such agreement:

1. Reaffirmation of the Condominium Agreement of 1899, whereby the administration of the Sudan is a joint responsibility of Great Britain and Egypt. While the field of recruitment should be widened, the same high standards and qualifications for admission to the service should be required for Egyptian as for British staff. To safeguard the interests of the Sudanese, preference in filling every vacancy should be given to a Sudanese. Only if no Sudanese is available with the requisite qualifications should a British or Egyptian national be appointed.

2. The government of the Sudan should be regarded as a United Nations trust until complete independence is reached.

3. A comprehensive plan should be prepared showing by stages the manner in which it is anticipated that independence in the Northern Sudan will be brought about. A separate plan should be prepared for the Southern Sudan where the process will need a longer period.

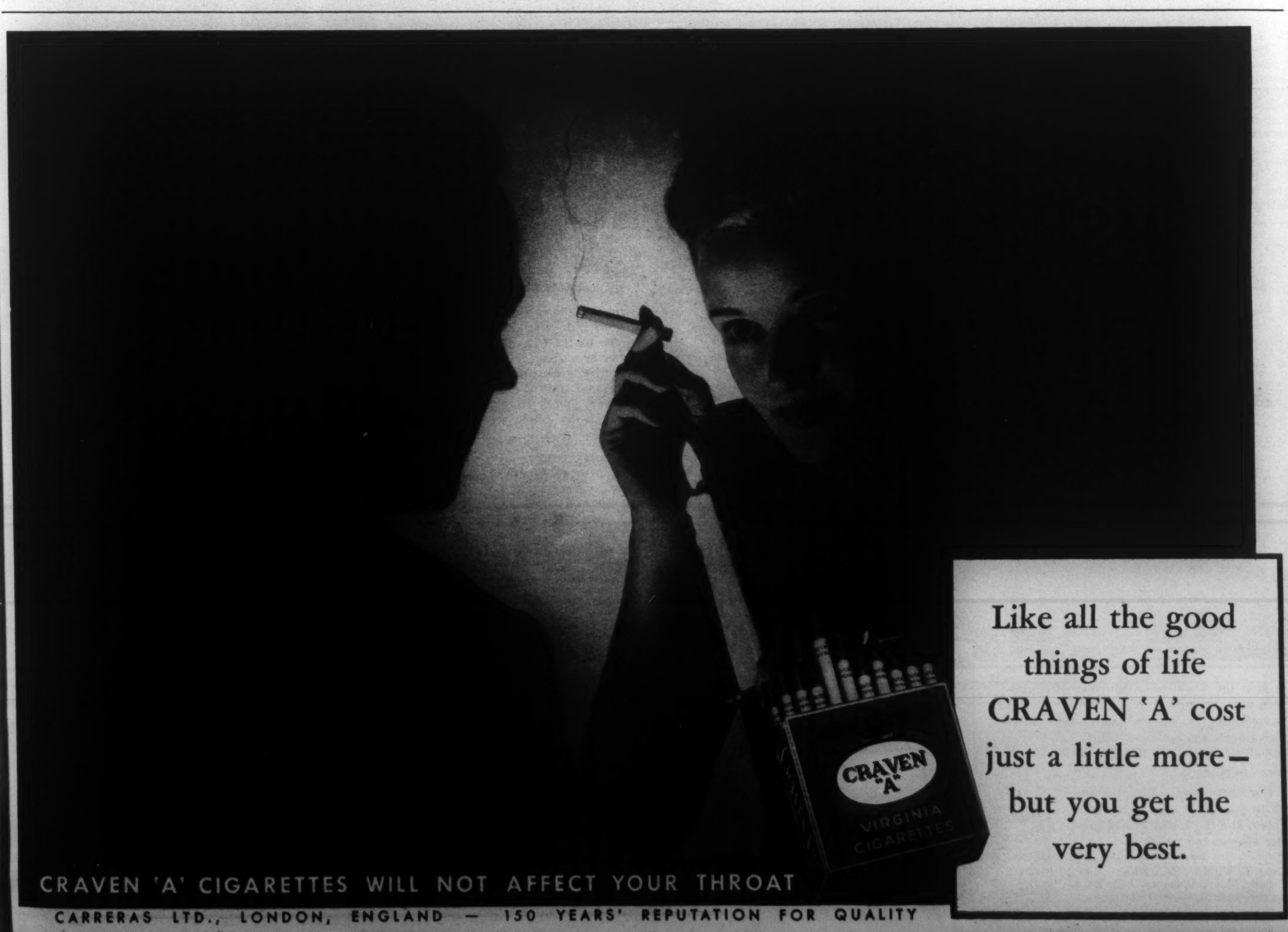
4. A permanent joint Anglo-Egyptian Commission should be set up to study the distribution and control of the waters of the Nile, answerable to the United Nations.

5. The strength and allocation of British and Egyptian forces in the Sudan should be subject to the recommendations of the United Nations, but the Sudan Defence Force should be in every respect the responsibility of the Sudan Government.

U. N. Interest

It may be objected that the introduction of the United Nations brings an additional party into a form of government that is already sufficiently complex. On the other hand the Sudan provides a problem in trusteeship for the handling of which the United Nations has been specifically designed.

The Sudanese interest in the problem is that the administration of the country should be developed in such a way that they can run it themselves with reasonable skill and efficiency. The Egyptian interest is that the southern frontiers of Egypt shall be secured by having a peaceful neighbor and that the overriding Egyptian claim to an uninterrupted share of the Nile water shall be safeguarded. The British interest is in no sense in conflict with any of these principles. In such circumstances the problem should lend itself to a solution which would be agreeable to all.



CRAVEN "A"
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
Like all the good things of life CRAVEN 'A' cost just a little more— but you get the very best.
CRAVEN 'A' CIGARETTES WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT
CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND — 150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Cease Fire"-End Line In 4th Div.'s Drama

By LARRY SMITH

One year ago today on May 4, 1945, at dusk, two words flashed down the lines of Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st Army Group. And the First Canadian Army belonged to that group; 4th Div. was in the Canadian Army. The official announcement of war's end was yet to come. But to the lads in the 4th Div.—and all the other Div.'s—those words meant more than officialese. "Cease Fire"—this time, no rumor—was the awaited curtain line that brought relief for brave actors in a grim show.

The writer was an officer with the 23rd Field Regiment, R.C.A., and was serving as an intelligence officer at an artillery command post in the dramatic moment described below.

A FRENZIED radio operator burst into a Canadian artillery command post in North-west Germany just after supper one evening. It was May 4, 1945.

"Hey, the war's over," he cried. "The B.B.C. says it's over."

The harassed adjutant and intelligence officer, busy manning two radio sets and a couple of army phones as they coordinated the fire of their 24 guns with that of the rest of the divisional artillery, cast glances over their shoulders and turned back to the operations table. Not even the sacrosanct B.B.C., safe and solid as Gibraltar in its pronouncements, could interfere with the speedy delivery of artillery fire to the infantry up ahead.

Maybe the war was over. Perhaps the B.B.C. was right and this wasn't a 1945 repeat of United Press's classic gun-beating in 1918. But the Germans south of Wilhelmshaven that fine day weren't listening to the radio and Schmeiser bullets can be just as deadly thirty seconds after an official peace as before.

"Sugar ready," the adjutant said over the brigadier's radio net. The I.O. held the other mike ready to give the order "Fire" to the three batteries.

"Fire" shouted the adjutant in acknowledgement.

"Fire" bellowed the I.O. Down the line went the order until the crash of 24 guns sent a regimental volley spinning through the gathering dusk toward the German positions.

"Sugar shot," to div. arty.

"Stand easy," to the guns.

Then the adjutant sat back and lit a cigarette.

"What was all that again?" he asked the operator.

"The B.B.C. says all the Germans in north-west Europe have surrendered to 21st Army Group, sir. We'll get 'Cease Fire' in the morning."

Well, there it was at last. Or was it?

After the German surrender and throughout the past year much has been written about the dying moments of the war and the particular way in which the climax—the long-awaited history-making climax—came. Articles and books have told of the behind-scene negotiations by the red-braid staff, the mounting knowledge that the clock was speeding toward the moment of peace, the arrangements for the actual surrender. Reams were filed about victory celebrations in London, in Paris, in New York and in Toronto.

What of Soldier?

But what of the soldier—the man to whom the news meant more than to anyone else? How did peace come to the Canadian fighting man in the line?

Well, it's just a year ago now and the memory is still sharp and clear. It's a memory which will stay that way till age dims all remembrance, just as the picture of the ship-crowded beaches and the first hours of combat will remain ever in focus.

The rumors had been whirling around the Canadian Army for days before the B.B.C. announcement on a warm spring evening gave some substance to them. Ever since the Rhine had been crossed the lads had followed on the "I" maps the sweeping colored arrows crayoned on the talc to mark the progress of the fast-moving American armies. The Russians and Yanks had linked. Berlin had fallen. The maroon-beret lads of the 6th British Airborne Div. had begged and borrowed their way almost to the Danish border. The British Second Army was into and beyond Hamburg.

But on the Canadian front facts had belied the rumors and the news reports and the long red chinagraph arrows. It had been a stiff fight battling down the right bank of the Rhine from Rees to Emmerich. Both tanks and infantry had found it tough slugging up through canal-cut eastern Holland where every bridge had been smashed by the demolition-expert Huns. After beautiful weather for the Rhine crossing, the winds and rain had come. The second-rate roads picked for the green-patch 4th Armored Division's tank axis had been churned to muddy rivers, yet it was impossible to take the heavy tanks off onto the fields as had been done during the dry, dusty push from Caen to Falaise.

Across the Ems and into peat-bogged north-west Germany the going had become grimmer. Mines took heavy casualties those last weeks in the Canadian sector. The Germans massed more artillery and mortars than had been seen for some time. Delaying actions were highly successful. It seemed virtually impossible to shake loose the mobile armor to run as the Americans and British had apparently done. It seemed as though the war was going on for ever.

There had been disastrous events like the planned counter-attack by fanatic ground-fighting paratroopers at Sogel against 4th Div. and the unplanned melee which enveloped 5th Div. headquarters and an artillery regiment at Otterloo. There was 4th Div's. slow battle into Friesoythe along a narrow road bordered by impassable ditches where the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders lost their commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Fred Wigle, former Big Four rugby star. There were cases of German civilians sniping from houses and there were drastic reprisals like the battering down of Sogel and the firing of Friesoythe.

4th Div. infantry won't soon forget the fight to cross and hold the Kusten Canal, fought with heavy losses only a scant ten days before the end of the war, or the grinding push up to beautiful Bad Zwischenahn, lovely watering-place quickly evacuated by the Germans after a "surrender or else" ultimatum presented to the burgomaster.

Small wonder that the Canucks were paying little attention to rumors, newspapers, and letters from home which as much as said it was all over. They were too busy ducking. But it is widely acknowledged that the rumors had taken some hold. Any lad in the infantry or tanks during the final few weeks will admit they weren't taking the same chances they used to. What was the point? If the Yanks and the

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

This ANNUAL REPORT is a Family Affair

Nothing is more interesting to average folks than family affairs . . . whether they have to do with their own small circle, or whether they are concerned with "family" relations between nations. And when we say that the I.O.F. Annual Report is a *family* affair, we mean in BOTH respects—that's why this report is doubly interesting.

The strength and services of this fraternal insurance organization are a family affair, because in it, families have a vital interest. The I.O.F. has been welded into a powerful organization which provides insurance protection and in addition, makes provision for its aged members; tubercular members; the upbringing of orphans of its deceased members. During 1945, the I.O.F. thus protected the welfare of thousands of its families.

The I.O.F. is a progressive fraternal order, with a stout bond of friendship existing between its members, wherever they live. We want you to feel the way we do about our international family—to cherish the brotherhood we hope we've helped to cement between Canada, the United States and the British Isles.

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE SALIENT FACTS OF THE 1945 I.O.F. ANNUAL REPORT

Membership Increased......	5,144
Assets Increased...........	$1,030,849.00
Insurance in Force Increased..	$5,659,921.00
Distributed in Fraternal Grants	64,689.70
Paid to Members and Beneficiaries...............	3,213,440.47
Total Income..............	5,793,920.49
Insurance Reserves..........	39,967,031.00
Surplus...................	3,586,135.53
Special Reserves...........	2,900,000.00
ASSETS, DECEMBER 31.....	$47,613,176.00

For further information regarding this great fraternal family organization please mail this coupon to—
Tom Robertson,
Past Supreme Chief Ranger,
Temple Building, Toronto, Canada

NAME..............................
ADDRESS..........................
CITY...............................

A Copy of the Annual Report may be secured at your local office or will be mailed on request.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
I.O.F.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

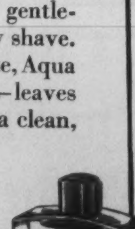
A CORDIAL INVITATION
to join the world's most distinguished
After-Shave Club

A FEW OF THE MEMBERS
Lauritz Melchior
Ted Husing
Ely Culbertson
Burgess Meredith
John Erskine
Norman Rockwell

★ Join the world-wide company of gentlemen who use Aqua Velva after every shave. Invigorating, bracing as a forest breeze, Aqua Velva cools and refreshes your face—leaves it feeling softer and smoother, with a clean, pleasant scent.

For a luxurious, stimulating finish to your daily shave, use Aqua Velva. It's the world's most popular after-shave lotion.

The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada), Ltd., La Salle, Montreal, makers of fine shaving preparations for over 100 years.



Reds and the Limeys were going to win the war, O.K., let 'em. Dead men can't argue about who won the war. They'd just pull their heads in a bit and take things more easily.

As far as 2nd and 4th Divs. were concerned, the final announcement came after two fairly successful days. On May 3, 4th Div.'s clanking Sherman tanks had finally broken loose, slicing rapidly east to cut the main highway and railroad between Wilhelmshaven and Oldenburg. The latter city had capitulated to 2nd Div. just as the blue-patch veterans were poised to attack.

However, for 4th Div. the day of May 4 had been a busy one and progress had almost ceased. The artillery fired more ammunition that day than they had since the Kusten Canal. Armor and infantry reported contact with the enemy all along the line and there was stuff coming back. Not heavy, but it was enemy stuff and it could hurt.

So the adjutant, as well as others, was a bit skeptical. He'd heard the song before although it hadn't been a B.B.C. tune until then.

"Well, I'll give div. arty. a whirl and see if the B.M. knows anything yet," he decided.

The brigade major didn't know anything certain at the moment, he was told, but the "tactical situation" indicated there was something big in the wind. He'd phone back as soon as he could. Meanwhile here was another target. And the guns barked once more.

Finally the div. arty. phone tinkled again.

"Multiple call, fellows," said the adjutant in an aside after he picked up the cradle. A pregnant hush fell over the room as he waited for the other regiments to get on the line. A pot of tea simmered sibilantly in the corner. The two No. 19 radio sets squealed agonizingly as only 19 sets can, loud and continuously until the ears fail to register the sound.

A slow grin spread over his face as he listened to the B.M. The tension of the watchers mounted. Then he replaced the receiver.

"It's true, lads. It's all over. We're to empty the guns with ejectors and there'll be no more targets unless it's a matter of life and death called for by a foo. (forward observation officer.) The official 'Cease Fire' order will come at eight in the morning."

Most Were Quiet

A couple of guys whooped. Several clapped their pals on the back. The word spread rapidly to the batteries and the guns and a few shouts could be heard. But a lot of fellows just stood rather quietly or sank into a chair. Someone poured himself a cup of tea. Another lad with untold satisfaction yanked the jacks on the earphones and the squealing stopped.

A gang drifted back from a concert party show given in Rastede. The master of ceremonies had hinted that a very special announcement had been made over the radio and the boys didn't know whether it was true or just a part of the show. When they heard the news their reactions were much the same as the others.

For awhile the noise grew. But a numbed sensation—almost as if one had been plunged into a vacuum—seemed to come over everyone. They'd shout a bit or drink a bit with the crowd but soon they'd drift off to sit in a chair or on a box, or lie down on their blanket roll and just think. In reality it wasn't thinking. It was just a matter of letting the mind rest, allowing thoughts to tumble to the top of consciousness as they might, and permitting the impact of the event to lodge solidly in their brains.

It was as if you had come to the end of your map in a foreign land and must now probe ahead uncertainly in unknown country. A life had ended and a new uncharted one was about to begin. The familiar pattern into which your thoughts and actions for three or four years had been neatly fitted was broken and the new pattern had to be assembled with no guiding clues.

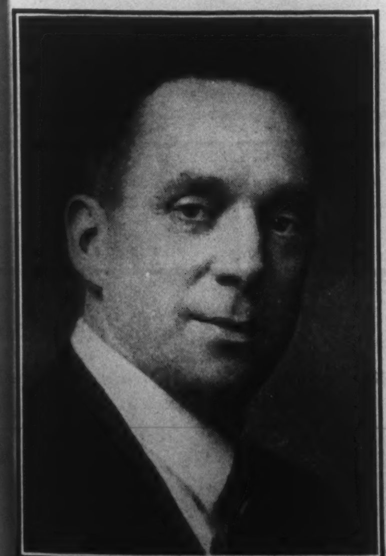
The relief was over-powering. When a man lives in hourly danger of death for long months on end, it is no small thing to be lifted suddenly from the valley by a brief radio or phone message. And with the knowledge that death was stalking away into the mists and the job was done, came thoughts of home and of those to whom the great news would have special meaning.

Most soldiers went to sleep in peace that night.

To sleep in peace and security. To work the same way. In essence, perhaps, that was the fighting man's philosophy as he battled the weary miles from Sicily up the rugged boot of Italy, across the Normandy sands, over Europe toward the "heart of Berlin." And now, this night of May 4, 1945, the trail's end had been reached.

That night peace in all its meaning came to the front-line soldier. "Cease Fire" over the army wireless at eight o'clock next morning was perhaps an anti-climax and not so important to digest as was breakfast. V-E Day certainly was. For the natural emotions of those first few hours could never be restored no matter how valiant the artificial attempt might be. The past, whether immediate or distant, is not easily recaptured.

Igor Gorin, internationally known baritone, will be guest artist on opening concert of 13th season of Promenade Symphony Concerts, Varsity Arena, Tues., May 7, at 8 P.M.



HAROLD WHITE,
whose appointment as Director and General Sales Manager of Fry-Cadbury Ltd., has been announced by W. P. B. Wregg, Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. White has held many important sales positions with Cadbury Brothers, Bournville, and has had over twenty-five years' experience in the merchandising of food products.

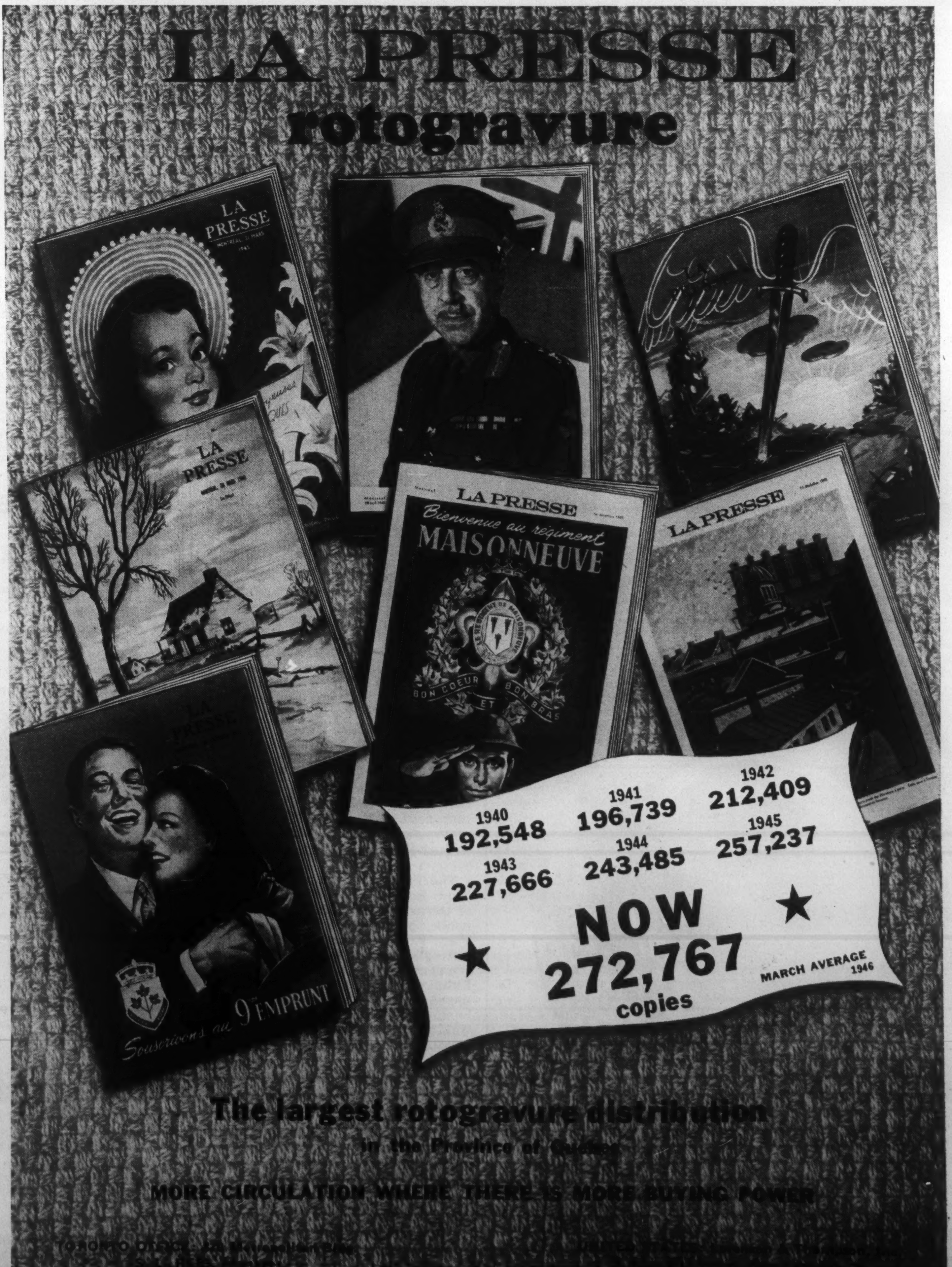
HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

Nervous and mental conditions which interfere with normal, healthy living are treated by the most modern methods, including electric shock.

Each patient receives the personal attention of experienced kindly physicians, nurses and therapists.

Physicians are cordially invited to visit Homewood and observe the methods of treatment and inspect the commodious, comfortable buildings, situated amid 75 beautifully landscaped acres. Rates are moderate.

Write for illustrated booklet to
F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph Ontario Limited



THE WORLD TODAY

No Peace Unless the Big Three Can Reach German Settlement

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE powers are meeting in Paris again, to make peace. But few of the ideals and illusions of 1919 remain. There is little indication that their main preoccupation will be the working out of the best possible solution for the countries, peoples and economy of Europe.

Mr. Byrnes, it is true, has a plan for a European Economic Council, much less far-reaching than Mr. Churchill's 1943 proposal for a political Council of Europe, with regional federations. But so much have conditions deteriorated in these past three years that it is not even certain, according to Washington sources, that Byrnes will find the atmosphere sufficiently favorable to bring his plan out for discussion.

A Grim Contest

Indeed, although the British and American delegates cannot quite give up their hopes that even yet a decent peace can be worked out which will allow the Continent to settle down to peaceful reconstruction, a peace which will at the same time increase confidence among the great powers and add to the stability and authority of the United Nations, they were steeled to a grim contest for power which might settle no more than the placing of a barbed-wire fence across Europe.

The agenda for the meeting seemed best expressed, not in a catalogue of the problems of Italy, the Balkans, Germany, and the Continent as a whole, but in the brutally simple questions: what do the Soviets want, and what do we want, and can the two goals, spreading for the past year, be brought any closer together than they stand as the conference begins?

Just as the negotiation of treaties with Italy and the Axis satellites Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria will settle nothing if Germany is not settled, so the actual program of the conference seems less important than the motives with which the eastern and western powers approach it.

The conviction has been growing in London ever since the break-up of the first foreign ministers' meeting in London last September that the Soviets find an interest in delaying the settlement of Europe, believing that time and uncertainty work for them.

A slight improvement in the peace-making atmosphere has followed the evacuation of the Danish island of Bornholm by the Russians, which Soviet troops have garrisoned since shortly after the German collapse. Relations between the islanders and the Russians were friendly as this photograph of a Russian Band playing in a city square seems to indicate.

Byrnes and Bevin are thus placed in an inferior bargaining position from the beginning, in urging that the conference be held now and settlement reached as soon as possible, if the Soviets feel that they are quite willing to wait.

The paradox of Bevin's position has been well stated by the able London correspondent of the Christian Science *Monitor*, Saville Davis. He and his Labor Government colleagues feel sure that Communist influence in Europe is now at its high tide, as it was shortly after the last war, and that given a return to more normal conditions the Social Democratic forces which they are anxious to see prevail, will steadily gain ground.

Bevin, Too, May Delay

They don't want to sign a peace now which will make irretrievable concessions to Soviet power and influence, but would rather wait until normality has returned. However, normality is not likely to return until a peace settlement has stabilized conditions.

Placed in this position, Davis states that anxious as they are for a peace settlement at the earliest possible moment, the British are prepared to match the Soviet delaying tactics if necessary rather than make great concessions to Russia now.

Perhaps the most significant change of all in British thinking has occurred over Germany. As anxious as the Americans, up until a couple of months ago, to get a central regime reorganized in Germany, they have had second thoughts about this.

Watching the determination with which the Russians are pushing the penetration of the German working class by the Communists, and carrying out a fusion of the German Social Democrat Party with the Communist Party (the vote against this was six to one among Social Democrats in the British and American zones of Berlin, and when the Russians saw how things were going they cancelled the vote in their sector and carried out the fusion anyway) the British feel that to set up a Central German Government now would virtually be to hand it over to Communist control.

The plant of totalitarianism sprouts far more rapidly and easily than that of democracy, slowest-growing and most delicate of all political plants; and in Germany the ground is already well-fertilized for totalitarianism. By maintaining full control over political life within their own zone, and the French and Americans within theirs, the British now hope that time, improved living conditions and security may give democracy the time which it will need.

But in trying to improve conditions in their zone, to head off Communism, their plans run into those of the French on the question of the Ruhr. The British feel that Ruhr industry should be revived, to improve conditions in Western Germany by providing some minimum of export trade which would allow the Germans to buy the many things they need.

What French Want in Ruhr

The French don't want to see the Ruhr revived, for the main benefit of Germany, and under German economic, much less political, control. They have opposed, above all, the setting up of a German Central Government before the future of the Ruhr was settled, because they believed that if the Ruhr was once handed back to German political control, it would be very hard to pry it away again.

The French view on the Ruhr is that it should now serve the whole of Western Europe. Having helped destroy it, the Ruhr should aid in rebuilding it. They don't want to annex the Ruhr, having few illusions as to the prospects of getting German workers to serve them, after their experience in 1923, and not having any surplus workers of their own. Quite the contrary, they say that they need another million workers in France during the next few years, and are holding out inducements to foreign labor. So they propose putting the Ruhr under international control.

British and French opinion has been coming noticeably closer on the Ruhr question lately, and it appears that this must arise out of the changed British attitude towards hastening the setting up of a Central Reich Government, as well as out of increasing French apprehension over a Communized Germany.

The great majority of the French people do not want to see Russian power and influence extended to their very border, and Foreign Minister Bidault represents this opinion, though he may be under considerable pressure from his Communist colleagues in the government.

At present, with elections coming up in another month, the latter are playing a very interesting "patriotic" game, supporting the Rhineland separation policy so strongly favored by most of the nation. The Soviet offer to supply a badly needed half million tons of grain (against foreign exchange, not French francs, and far less than current Canadian shipments to France) is also getting a big play in the French Communist press and in the Party's elaborate propaganda.

Some observers in Paris have suggested that Mr. Molotov's prompt and gracious offer to let France sit in on the discussion of all treaties (though she can still vote only on the Italian) is an effort to erase from French minds the sting of exclusion, at Soviet insistence, from both Yalta and Potsdam, and to further improve the atmosphere for the coming, highly-critical elections.

Communism at High Tide

For, according to the view that Communism in Europe is now at its high tide, the present opportunity should be the best that the French Communists will have in a long time. Another slapping-down of French self-esteem by Molotov, similar to the one which broke up the London Conference, would not help their chances any just at this time.

This, then, is the rather murky atmosphere in which the "trustees of mankind" are meeting in Paris this week. There is the French election coming along, in which the Communists, now slightly the largest party, should hold their own, the Socialists lost a little, and the centre and right regain some ground. There is the Russian play for time in which to further consolidate the regimes planted throughout Eastern Europe, and gain a solid economic hold on this area.

There is the British and American anxiety for an early settlement which will maintain Europe as an entity if possible, and allow it to get down to work to repair its foundations of living, with which should come more stable politics. And there is the highly dangerous contest going on for Germany.

Instead of these basic questions, the conferees are going to talk about Italian reparations, Trieste and Tripolitania, the South Tirol and the Dodecanese; and about treaties with the Axis satellites which are to win final recognition of their new, Communist-dominated governments by the western powers.

Behind Trieste Debate

Although the settlement of these matters would not assure peace for Europe or confidence among the Big Three, it is perhaps necessary to outline the various points involved. About Trieste, the British-American thesis is that the city, being thoroughly Italian — as any impartial visitor must admit — should remain with Italy, but the port be placed under international control, since it serves Austrian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav trade as well as Italian.

The Soviets haven't come out clearly on the issue yet, but it is not doubted that they will support Tito's claim. Local European Communist parties are being allowed considerable latitude in their views, the Italian Communists "patriotically" claiming the city for Italy, as they must, considering the state of national opinion; while the French Communists balance this by saying that Trieste should go to Yugoslavia.

The main point at issue is *not* the welfare or wishes of the local population — despite the Atlantic Charter

THE SUPPLY OF
THESE WATCHES
IS LIMITED

tempomatic
MOVADO
tempomatic
SWISS MADE
powered by your daily motions
MOVADO

165 First Prizes and Grand Awards,... Sold And Serviced By Leading Jewelers All Over The World
WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE
In Canada—Movado Watch Agency
36 Toronto St., Toronto
In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc.
610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

FREE
Your 1946 Nursery Catalogue — Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Stock, Evergreens, in full color.
BROOKDALE-KINGSWAY NURSERIES
BOWMANVILLE, Ontario

Security for
Your Children

You work for them . . . you plan for them, you take out insurance, then sometimes you wonder 'if'. There will be no 'ifs' about your plans for your children when you protect your insurance by placing complete confidence in the Capital Trust. Ask for our booklet on Life Insurance Trusts telling just how your insurance will be protected in your family's best interests.

CAPITAL TRUST
CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO

Henry Barber, Mapp & Mapp
Chartered Accountants
are pleased to announce
the admission into partnership of
W. Bert Weldon, C.A.
and
George M. Morrison, B. Com., C.A.
The firm will continue to practise
under the name of
Henry Barber, Mapp & Mapp
Chartered Accountants
112 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario.

More than one-half of the 35,000 German P.O.W.'s formerly quartered in Canada have been sent to Britain, where many, like these chaps at a Church Army farm in Essex, are put to work felling trees to provide firewood. This will be stored for distribution to London's poor next winter.

there has as yet been no single plebiscite taken in Europe to decide the handing about of millions of people — but control by Russia of the foreign trade of Central Europe, particularly Austria and Hungary, and access by her to a first-class naval base on the Adriatic.

She already controls, in Albania, the entrance to that sea. Trieste, then, is tied in with the Soviet bid for position in the Mediterranean, and the British attitude towards it will be conditioned entirely by determination to maintain the "lifeline" through that sea.

The same goes, even more obviously, for Tripolitania. Although the Soviet claim here, which Bevin called "reaching across Britain's throat", has been maintained inflexibly all winter long in the abortive meetings of the foreign ministers' deputies, it may be that it was put forward as a maximum demand, to be offered in trade at the last moment for the desired Soviet bases in the Dodecanese, controlling the Dardanelles.

Dodecanese Big Issue

This Dodecanese claim is going to be another knotty one. The three other powers want to demilitarize the Italian bases here and hand the islands, with their Greek population, back to Greece. Russia wants to take over the bases, intact, for her own use.

This would bring three big developments in its train. Soviet naval and air power would be brought out into the Mediterranean. The Dardanelles, and behind it the Danube, dominating as it does the whole life of Central Europe and the Balkans, would be under Soviet control. And Turkey would be placed behind the Soviet outer screen, changing the whole balance of the Middle East, of which she is the only solid state.

A further Soviet claim which Molotov hinted at plainly in London, for a base in the former Italian colony of Eritrea, on the Red Sea, would not seem to have a ghost of a chance of being accepted.

One can imagine the sardonic humor with which the men in the Kremlin framed these far-reaching demands for territory liberated by the agonizing early efforts and final triumphant campaign of British arms in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. There has been no slightest counter-balancing concession made of any territory conquered by the Red Army — if one were to put the peace settlement on such a crude basis. "What we take, we hold, and what others have taken, we ask for."

It is surely an ironic situation that the delegates of Britain and the United States should be battling on the defensive against Soviet claims for Italian territory, reparations and a share in her navy, and battling for a solution for Western Germany, after the Soviet Union has carried out, unilaterally, her own peace settlement for the whole of Eastern Europe, cut off one-quarter of Germany, annexed the Baltic States, set up her own ready-made regimes all the way from Poland down to Bulgaria, with Iran too now well in hand. And we should be on the defensive!

What we are witnessing are diplomatic shock tactics. Stalin's diplomacy, like Hitler's before the war, is essentially military in concept, with attack, camouflage, flanking maneuvers and occasionally a temporary retreat *pour mieux sauter*. Every concession yielded by us is taken as a sign of weakness; every concession asked of them is an affront to their national pride and a menace to their "security." We see it constantly in the United Nations debates, and we shall see it in the Paris Conference.

Contrast with Versailles

The contrast between the atmosphere and opportunity in Paris today, and those which prevailed at the time of Versailles is indeed arresting. Then, with Germany laid low and Russia dissolved in revolution, there was a chance to make a solution for a unitary Europe on the basis of Western parliamentary institutions and individual freedom.

It would be too much to say, on the basis of Christian civilization, for the fabric of European Christianity had already been seriously weakened by that time, and this is, of course at the bottom of the whole trouble. Without the restraint of some ethic, Christian, Confucian or Buddhist—there need be no exclusive claim — we are left to deal with power rampant, and a power increasing terrifyingly from decade to decade.

The Versailles effort, as Dr. Benes argued in a long talk with the writer on the subject two years ago, was not a bad one. It gave national freedom to tens of millions of Central and Eastern Europeans, and a moderate peace to Germany which might have been the basis for bringing her back into the European community. Its main faults were too little concern for the economic factors becoming more and more important in our time, and failure in enforcement and adjustment.

What opportunity remains today? The great vision of unifying Europe, which Churchill alone of the big leaders put forward during the war, and which alone could have justified the terrible ordeal of its peoples, has faded quite from view.

European Tradition

The European tradition, which provided a very real basis for unity despite the local hatreds whipped up by exaggerated nationalism, has been put under the hammer in one half of the continent and is continuing to decay in the other, instead of being revived and cherished in the hope of a broad new life. In place of new freedom, 125 million people have fallen under the grip of new police states.

The "opportunity" left today appears more and more that of rescuing the sickly western and southern fringe of the continent, if possible, and to a certain degree pampering the western half of Germany so that she will not surrender to despair or blandishments and bring Communism to the Rhine.

It is an "opportunity" to locate the barbed-wire fence across the middle of the continent. But any settlement which does not find a unitary solution for Germany, assure freedom to Central Europe and the Balkans and abate the fierce ideological conflict raging throughout the whole continent will bring no peace.

A suitable commentary on this peace is provided in the following two items from the press this week. Mr. Churchill, who must rank as the most experienced statesman of our time, with a deep feeling for history, gave this picture of the world situation in an address at Aberdeen. "In many countries, where even united efforts would fall short of what is needed, party strife and faction is fomented or machine-made, and skeleton fanatics rave at each other about their ideologies.

"Only Science Rolls On"

"All the while, ordinary folk of every country show themselves kindly and brave and serviceable to their fellow men. Yet they are driven against one another by forces and organizations and doctrines as wantonly and as remorselessly as they were even in the ages of absolute emperors and kings.

"This is a time when hatred is rife in the world, when many branches of the human family, victors or vanquished, innocent or guilty, are plunged in bewilderment, distress and ruin. The world is very ill. Only science has rolled forward, whipped by the fierce winds of mortal war, and science has placed in the hands of men agencies of destruction far beyond any development of their common sense or virtue.

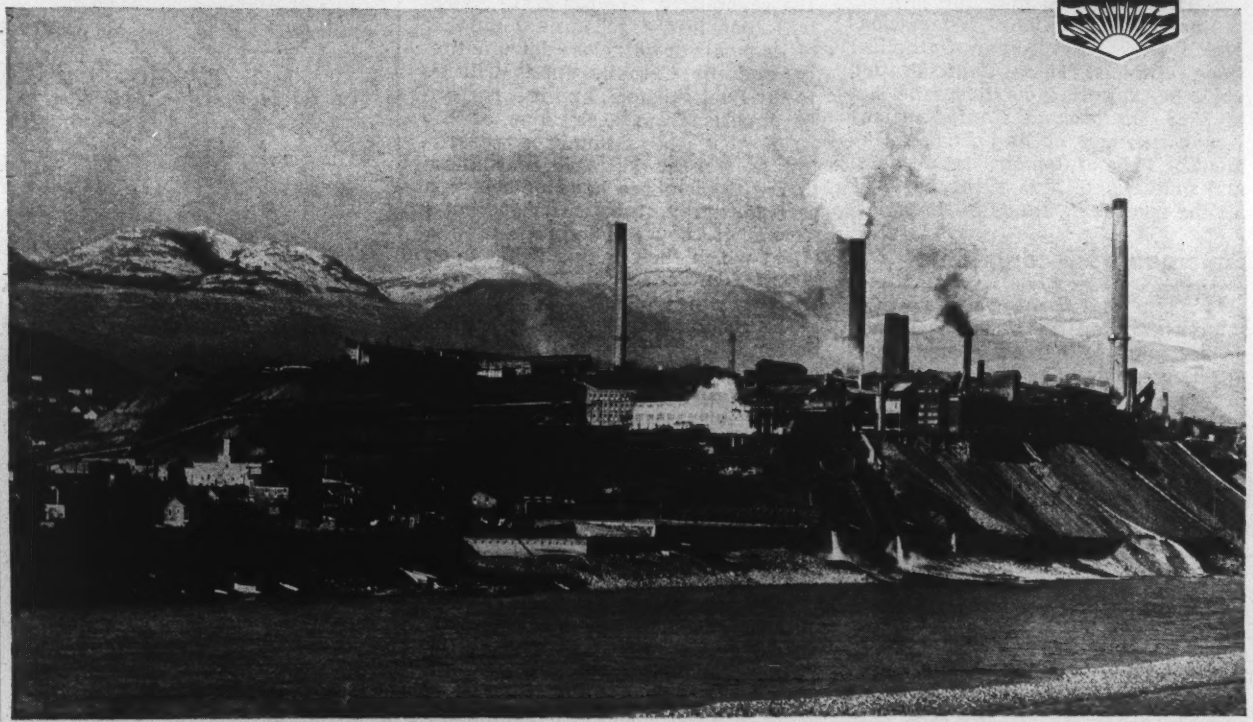
"There never was a time when breathing space was more needed, a blessed convalescence, a truce of God and man. Mankind cannot in its present plight bear new shocks without descending to altogether cruder and primordial forms."

The second item comes from Washington. The Army and Navy have appointed an "Underground Sites Committee" to survey the nation's caverns, from the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky to "lesser-known natural cavities" in all parts of the country, with a view to using them as airplane hangars, munitions production centres, or civilian shelters in the event of atomic war.

ONTARIO LAWYER returned from Overseas Service desires position with an established business as General Solicitor. Has had many years experience in legal administrative work. Box 57, Saturday Night.

World Wide
Appreciation
"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST
CIGARETTE

Business is moving to B.C.


LEONARD FRANK

MINING is one reason why

What is your business? Does it have to do with the mining industry? If so, look westward when you ponder expansion plans, for nowhere else in Canada is mining so diversified as it is in British Columbia. Here in abundance is gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, bismuth, coal, cadmium, mercury, platinum, tin, tungsten. Total value of mining production is now beyond the two billion dollar mark.

B.C. boasts one of the largest mercury mines in the world, one of the world's largest lead and zinc mines and smelters. Never before has there been so much new exploration activity, never so many prospectors, geologists and engineers discovering new deposits in this most highly mineralized area in North America; never before such an opportunity for the manufacturer of mining machinery and equipment.

B.C. offers many another essential for successful business—*plenty of cheap hydroelectric power on Pacific tide-water*, abundant natural resources—lumber, fisheries, agriculture, ample manpower, evergreen climate, excellent factory sites. And modern transportation by water, road, rail and air puts you in closest touch with millions of customers in Russia, China, Japan, Australia, South America.

Remember, too, B.C.'s prosperous domestic market and the adjacent Western provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba—over 3¼ million people with money to buy your product.

Private industry has made British Columbia and British Columbians will help make your business.

There's Business for *You* in British Columbia

B.C. Electric
ABUNDANT POWER ON PACIFIC TIDE-WATER
INFORMATION PLEASE

B. C. ELECTRIC
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
600 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Please send complete information on British Columbia to
NAME________
ADDRESS________

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canadian Unity and Separate School Problem of Ontario

By B. K. SANDWELL

I HAVE been studying with a good deal of care the Brief submitted to the Ontario Royal Commission on Education by the Inter-Church Committee on Protestant-Roman Catholic Relations—which I should perhaps add is not "Inter-Church" in the sense of representing the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. It is an admirable document in many ways, but I am not sure that even its authors fully realize what its implications are and how they must strike persons who are not of the Protestant faith. These implications fall under two separate heads, according as they relate to (1) the general question of the maintenance of Separate Schools out of funds collected by taxation, or (2) the use of the French language in such schools.

Under the first head, the position of the Committee—which it must be remembered is, in regard to Protestant-Roman Catholic relations, the official mouthpiece for Ontario of the Church of England, the Presbyterian Church, the United Church of Canada, and several other bodies—is that no right or privilege must ever be granted to the Separate Schools of Ontario which is not specifically assured to them by the British North America Act. "We take the position ...that all additional concessions which they (the Roman Catholics) have obtained since Confederation shall be cancelled, as this (the Act of 1863, in force at Confederation) was a permanent and final settlement." This statement is absolute and unqualified, and is the basis of all the specific demands in the Brief.

Statements Irreconcilable

It is true that there is also another sentence in the Brief as follows: "We do not take the narrow ground that no changes should be made where the progress of events has produced altered conditions; we believe that, while details may be adjusted, the general principles underlying, and the spirit of, the Act of 1863 shall be continued unchanged." But these two statements are of course irreconcilable, and it is the first statement that governs. Nowhere in the Brief can I find mention of any "additional concession" which the Committee regards as exempted from condemnation by the fact that it is due to "altered conditions" or is a detail which "may be adjusted" without impairing the general principles and spirit of the Act of 1863.

In effect the attitude of the Committee is that it is not called upon to be in any way concerned about any economic problems that may confront the Roman Catholic population in the task of providing adequate education by means of the revenues available under the Act of 1863. If Catholics cannot obtain an adequate education under the terms of that Act they will either be inadequately educated or they will move over into the Public Schools. The second of these alternatives the Committee quite frankly regards as supremely desirable in itself, and since the choice lies with the Catholic parent the Committee feels no responsibility if that parent chooses the first alternative.

May Close Down Entirely

If changes have occurred which make it impossible for a particular Separate School, if operated under the precise terms of the Act of 1863, to give anything resembling a decent education as compared with that imparted by the Public School, that is so much the better, in the view of the Committee. The Separate School will then lose a substantial number of its pupils or will close down entirely, and the Catholic pupils will go to the Public School; and it is perfectly obvious from every line of the Brief that the Committee regards this as a most desirable consummation. Its members have of course a perfect right to take this view, but I wonder if they fully appreciate the effect which their taking it has upon their fellow-Canadians who are not of the Protestant faith.

The economic difficulties of Catholic education in Canada have always been incalculably greater than those of non-Catholic education. There are two reasons for this. One is the fact that Catholics have always been less wealthy per capita than non-Catholics in this country. The other is that in recent years, owing to their views on birth control, Catholics have had a larger number of children to educate than non-Catholics, in proportion to population. The "altered conditions" of today as compared with 1863 have not only done nothing towards remedying this handicap, they have actually added to it considerably. In 1863 the incorporated company and the publicly owned corporation were almost unknown in Canada as holders of assessable property; practically all such property was held by individuals, usually resident in the school district where the property was located. The arrangement of 1863 therefore made no provision for the allotment to the Catholic panel of any proportion of the assessment on property owned by corporations or public authorities. The Committee shows no anxiety to arrange that the proportion of this property which is assignable to Catholic ownership shall pay its school taxes to Catholic schools; on the contrary it insists that no such allotment shall take place regarding the property of public-ownership corporations nor regarding the equity held by shareholders of other corporations who are Roman Catholics but reside outside of Ontario. Shareholders who are Roman Catholics but reside in Ontario *may* require their equity to be assessed for Separate Schools, but must give individual instructions to the company to that effect, a regulation which would inevitably leave a good many Catholic holdings to be taxed for the Public School system.

The principle relied upon by the Committee in support of this view is that stated by Egerton Ryerson in 1855, which is quoted at length in the Brief, and is in effect an assertion that the existence of Separate Schools is a nuisance to be abated by any and all constitutional means. The Committee notes that the conditions described by Ryerson "apply to education in the United States and most of the Canadian provinces", and obviously regret that they do not fully apply in Ontario.

The extract from Ryerson's 1855 Report, quoted in the Brief, reads in part as follows: "If Public Schools are founded at the public expense and for the public good, no citizen can be separated from them without injury—injury in some degree to the Public Schools on the ground of support—but much greater injury to the parties separated, as being deprived of the advantages of the Public Schools, and compelled to support other schools at greater expense, and, generally, less efficient ones, and with the additional disadvantage of being severed and alienated from other classes of the community, with whom their interests, position, and future prospects, are largely associated............If, therefore, the state does so far depart from the principle of a National system of instruction

FOR A FRESH START — STOP AT NIAGARA!

CARDY HOTELS

Get a new lift out of life at Niagara — thrill once again to the scenic beauty of the Falls — enjoy the blossoming gardens! Always a wonderful change, it's easy to get there by car or bus.

Reserve a room at the General Brock and have your meals in the Rainbow Room or Coffee Shop — both famous for food. Rates are moderate — single $3.00 up, double $5.00 up.

The GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS / ONTARIO

VERNON G. CARDY, PRESIDENT W. A. STEAD, MANAGER

Gold Flake IS THE CIGARETTE OF GOOD TASTE

A Gold Flake is not an ordinary cigarette. The difference is in the rich mellow golden leaves of top grade tobaccos, used exclusively in this famous cigarette. Try a package! Enjoy this difference! It pays to smoke "the cigarette of Good Taste" — Gold Flake.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'

Gold Flake

CORK TIP CIGARETTES ALSO PLAIN ENDS

WE GOT DIRECT NAME ANYWAY!
ORANGES
FLIPSO FLAKES
Krunchy Krust

WE just *have* to agree with "Office Annie" that, proper file or no proper file, a DIRECT NAME FILING SYSTEM is a great consolation. Its speed, accuracy and simplicity compensates a lot for present day filing difficulties.

We *can* supply "DIRECT NAME" when you *want* it, and we hope soon to be again supplying, as soon as the availability of material permits, the other half of a perfect, filing combination, an "Office specialty" FILING CABINET.

• • •

FILING SYSTEMS and OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED

Head Office and Factories—Newmarket, Ont.

Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

as to permit any number of a religious persuasion to separate themselves from it, and even to give them public aid for a sectarian school, it is *a favor granted them, on the ground of indulgence, but not on ground of constitutional right,* since no religious sect has a constitutional claim to more than equal and impartial protection in enjoyment of access to the public institutions of the country."/

It is however in the matter of French that the Committee shows even less inclination to understand the feelings of a part of the population of Ontario which is unquestionably as "Canadian" as any other part, though it does not happen to be of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic origin. Incidentally the Committee's amanuensis does not appear to be very conversant with the French idiom; we doubt the accuracy of his assertion that "School Section Number 2 becomes *L'école deuxième nombre* in Northern Ontario."

French-Language Culture

The chief desire of an overwhelming majority of French Canadians is to continue to belong to the special culture which their race has developed over more than three centuries, and which is fundamentally different from the predominant English-language culture of this continent. The French language is the most important preservative force that this culture possesses, and persons who are determined to remain within that culture are inevitably also determined to retain French as the most important vehicle of their thinking. This does not mean that if they move to Ontario or Saskatchewan they expect to make French an official language in the courts and legislatures of those provinces. But it does mean that they expect to retain French as the language of their domestic intercourse, and for that purpose to have it occupy quite a large place in the early years of the schooling of their children. They are prepared to learn English, but not as the basic language of their culture.

It is of course entirely possible to maintain that persons who desire to retain French as their culture-language should remain in the province of Quebec, where nobody can possibly raise any objection to their doing so. That is in effect the attitude of the Inter-Church Committee. But that is also the attitude which causes French Canadians to speak of themselves as being "parked" or "fenced" in a "reservation", and as being therefore discriminated against as compared with the Canadian of English-language culture, who can and does remain within his culture anywhere in the Dominion, including Quebec.

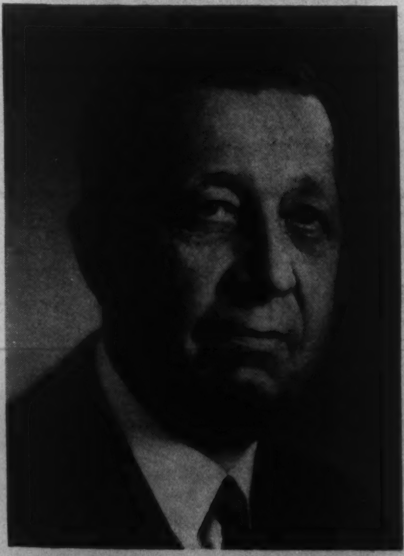
The French in Ontario do not claim that French should be an official language in that province, or that their children should be exempt from learning an adequate amount of English for one who is to be a resident of an English-language province. But they do claim that their children should be allowed to grow up in the French culture of Canada and should not be forcibly transformed, by the deliberate policy of the educational system, into members of an English-language culture which they regard as alien.

The whole problem of Canadian unity depends largely upon the gradual softening down of such conflicts of fundamental concepts as these, and its solution is surely not advanced by the recommendation that "the English language should be the language of instruction" in all Ontario schools, including those specially formed for French-speaking pupils, "from the first and every day throughout their school course, except when they are learning French as a subject, when the same rule should apply, that French only should be used by pupils and teacher *in the hour, or less, each day* devoted to this language". This is tantamount to a declaration that French shall not be the culture-language of anybody educated in Ontario. It is perfectly possible constitutionally, but is it wise? And above all, is it good Canadianism? For does it not amount to a declaration that a person whose culture-language is French, even though he may also speak perfect English, is not, in the eyes of the province of Ontario, as good a Canadian as a person whose culture-language is English?

And I hasten to add that the actual practice of the province of Ontario is very far from being what the Committee desires, and does actually permit, "in school sections where the French...language prevails," a large amount of instruction to be given in that language from the very beginning, and that the definition of sections where French "prevails" has of late become extremely wide. The Committee says there is a French-language school in Toronto!

Dutch children, evacuated with their parents from Malaya by British troops, made a quick recovery from the hardships and terrors they faced while held prisoners by Malayan rebels.

CANADA LIFE SECRETARY RETIRES AFTER 43 YEARS



JOHN H. DOMELLE, Secretary of the Canada Life Assurance Company, will retire in May of this year, the Company announces. Mr. Domelle has served as Secretary since 1930 and has contributed much to the progress and welfare of the Company over a period of 43 years.

WE ARE A Moderate People

★ ★ ★

CANADA has set an example to all nations of the world in its control of wartime prices. This great record was made possible by the wholehearted co-operation of the Canadian people with their Government's anti-inflation measures. Now that the war is over, Canada's fine record should be maintained... by moderating our pleasures, by controlling unessential spending, we continue to serve our nation and ourselves best.

The staple necessities of life have priority calls on our money and our efforts. Unnecessary spending at this time will bid up prices on everything that is still scarce and will serve only to devalue all of our personal wealth and that of the nation.

The House of Seagram for many years has advocated moderation and now suggests its continued careful observance in these times.

Let *moderation* in all we do be the keynote for lasting stability.

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

Men who Think of Tomorrow . . . Practice Moderation Today!

M-2R

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

A Valuable Study of the Germans The Decline of Vincent Sheean

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ASSIZE OF ARMS, by Gen. J. H. Morgan. (Saunders, $5.00.)

THIS HOUSE AGAINST THIS HOUSE, by Vincent Sheean. (Random House, $3.00.)

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, by Sayers and Kahn. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.50.)

CASABLANCA TO KATYN, by Waverley Root. (Saunders, $6.50.)

EAST IS WEST (The Arab Island), by Freya Stark. (Musson, $4.00.)

THE French Foreign Minister said the other day that if the Allies could not agree on Germany they probably could not agree on anything; and only agreement on Germany could create the confidence necessary to settle other problems.

On the same day the State Department pointed out in a memorandum on the German question that Allied disagreement held the obvious dangers that Germany might be split apart, that Germans might capitalize Allied differences by playing one power off against another, or that the Allies might end up by competing for German favor.

Just at this moment there comes along an immensely valuable book by the leading British member of the Allied Control Commission which tried to disarm Germany after the last war. I say "comes along", because it has actually been delayed some 20 years, being suppressed in 1925 in the interests of high policy, at the time of Locarno and Germany's entrance into the League. (It has been brought up to date).

However sad it is to think that the conclusions and advice in this report, so thoroughly borne out by events, were of no avail in preventing a second and greater German aggression (people wouldn't have believed him then, anyway, Morgan says) here it is to help us at a moment when a much more far-reaching solution of the German question is about to be made, one way or another.

No one who is concerned with the question of "what to do with Germany", of how to reform this people which has travelled so far along the road of national criminality, or of the dangerous use to which such a people, technically able but moral beachcombers completely cut adrift, could be put, can afford to miss reading "Assize of Arms."

It will be above all, to those who imagine that the reform of Germany is merely a matter of "denazification" that this book will be of the greatest value. The author's description—and it is rich everywhere in factual instances—of the Germany of 1919-25 is amazingly like the reports we are receiving from the Reich today.

"Germany reaped in demoralization what she had sown in agression...Depraved by cruelty, lust, bestiality, mutual hatred, cupidity and callousness, there was no one to remind them that God is not mocked." The Church had abdicated by its ignominious role during the war. There was no such thing as public opinion in Germany.

Morgan's Solution

The Universities had served as "the academic garrison of German militarism"; and the German Officers Corps was still "the shirt of steel to the body politic." The Republican Minister of Defence, Noske, having been an N.C.O., came to attention when addressed by his Reichswehr commander General Seeckt, the evil genius of German re-armament.

Morgan's long and well-organized chapters on the German Officers Corps, its tradition, training and dominant position in the national life, are the backbone of the book. His conclusion is that "we must either abolish the German nation or abolish the German Army. Since the German "nation", he believes, is "the artificial creation of the Prussian Army, abolition of the latter might solve the political problem, as the always latent particularist tendencies of the Germans would then reassert themselves, and Germany would break up into its parts.

Yet this is no more than a negative solution, the suppression of the evil of militarism. For any real reform of Germany surely there must be positive action in the moral field, the awakening of conscience and the assumption of individual responsibility, through a Christian revival. We would do well to look for this, rather than to election counts, for solid assurance that Germany can be reclaimed as a civilized community.

Even without Morgan's analysis of the German character as it was 20 years ago (and all of the worst German characteristics have been intensified since then) Vincent Sheean's thesis that the failings of the Versailles Treaty were responsible for all that followed would seem extremely naive.

Indeed, reading him recalls nothing so strongly to mind as Winston Churchill's suggestion that "the one thing history teaches is that mankind is unteachable." For Sheean himself admits that going into Cologne behind the American Army, expecting to find the remaining inhabitants 70 to 80 percent anti-Nazi or non-Nazi, he was appalled at what they said. All they had learned was that "poor Germany did not have enough aeroplanes to win. There was too much force against us."

"If these people, ordinary men and women, who had never much liked the Nazi fantasy and were its victims, had not learned their lesson, what hope was there for convincing the rest?" He found, in fact, that "German reasoning and German memory were in precisely the same state today as they were in 1922," when he first visited Germany.

Can Germans Learn?

Then he goes on to reveal that in 2½ years with the American Army, as officer and newsman, he had never found among all the German prisoners or civilians he had questioned one single individual who had any sense of social responsibility in the vast historical crime of Hitlerism. *Not one.*

In Cologne, "they wept among their ruins, not for the madness which led them out to conquer the world, but for the relative weakness which prevented their accomplishing that end...The stubborn and stupid people, forever at the mercy of any prince or fakir who could arouse their sense of superiority, lapsed into despair and self-pity when their efforts came to nothing."

I find myself wondering, not at the Germans, but at the appalling inability to learn manifested in these pages by Sheean himself. Here he is arguing, long and earnestly, in this year 1946, which should be one of enlightenment, that it was the Treaty of Versailles which "set the terrible forces in motion."

The militarization of German society begun by Frederick the Great, the determination expressed by Bismarck to exclude from the country "those notions of humanity and civilization imported from England"—these had nothing to do with it.

No! If only a "just and honorable" peace had been based on the 14 Points, "Germany might have taken her place as a member of the free association of nations", and the Germans made over almost like the German-Americans.

Instead "the peacemakers created that state of sullen and resentful disintegration in Germany which imperatively called for, and historically determined the rise of Adolf Hitler and the subsequent horror of the greater war."

If Sheean's "This House" doesn't help in the slightest to answer the question "what to do about the Germans?", it does raise a question "what to do about Sheean?"

He was such a nice young man in

FORMULA
FOR
INCREASING
PROFITS

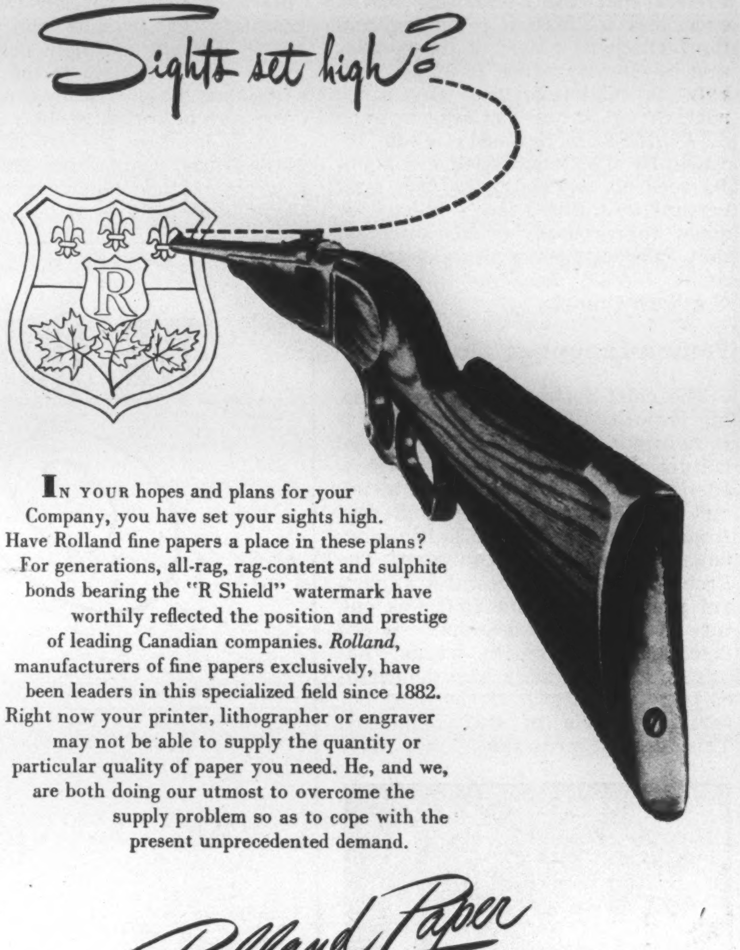
With a Stromberg Job Recorder you can calculate efficiency . . . know exactly how long each operation takes . . . how much it costs . . . it keeps a definite record of employees' time . . . it increases efficiency and profits.

The Stromberg Model No. 36 (shown here) is ruggedly built for maximum service, regardless of operating conditions. The mechanism is protected by a heavy steel case, finished in dull black Morocco.

NOW AVAILABLE
without priorities
BULLETIN ON REQUEST

We would be pleased to send you complete information on Stromberg Job Recorder. Phone or write today.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC (CANADA) LIMITED
284 King Street, West
TORONTO, ONTARIO
Montreal ● Ottawa ● Brockville
Hamilton ● Winnipeg ● Regina
Edmonton ● Vancouver



IN YOUR hopes and plans for your Company, you have set your sights high. Have Rolland fine papers a place in these plans? For generations, all-rag, rag-content and sulphite bonds bearing the "R Shield" watermark have worthily reflected the position and prestige of leading Canadian companies. *Rolland*, manufacturers of fine papers exclusively, have been leaders in this specialized field since 1882. Right now your printer, lithographer or engraver may not be able to supply the quantity or particular quality of paper you need. He, and we, are both doing our utmost to overcome the supply problem so as to cope with the present unprecedented demand.

Rolland Paper
COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers Since 1882

Head Office: Montreal, Que. Branch Office: Toronto, Ont. Mills at St. Jerome and at Mont Rolland, Que.

Again in 1945

Reporting on its 1945 stewardship to the more than three quarters of a million persons protected under its policies, Occidental Life is again proud to announce still greater records of growth and service . . . records which emphasize anew the meaning of our institutional pledge—*"More peace of mind per premium dollar."*

	GROWTH IN 1945
ASSETS: $147,732,948 at year's end. Increase during 1945—$25,108,331	20.5%
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: Increased to $10,176,333	24.5%
NEW LIFE SALES, ORDINARY DEPARTMENT: Increased to $132,416,952	19.1%
NEW LIFE SALES, GROUP DEPARTMENT: Increased to $30,897,854	22.1%
PREMIUM INCOME, ORDINARY ACCIDENT & SICKNESS DEPARTMENT: Increased to $1,535,984	25.2%

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE, December 31, 1945	$1,030,287,987
1945 PAYMENTS to policyholders, beneficiaries and annuitants	$ 13,684,878
[Total such payments since organization in 1906 . . . . $119,567,114]	
1945 TOTAL PREMIUM INCOME	$ 32,054,534

One of the 25 largest
Measured by its more than a billion dollars of life insurance in force

Occidental Life
INSURANCE COMPANY
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, CANADA
W. LOCKWOOD MILLER, General Manager

Agency Inquiries Invited

"More peace of mind per premium dollar"

"Personal History." But he just doesn't make a political seer. And he doesn't establish his own position any better by going out of his way twice to cast scorn on one of the half dozen ablest political writers in the world, "Ludwig" (the name is Leopold) "Schwarzschild," as a person "without any adequate comprehension of history." Gen. Morgan calls Schwarzschild's study of policy towards Germany between the wars, "World in Trance," "excellent"; and Winston Churchill presented a copy of it to every member of his cabinet.

Sheean admits that in 1922 he was "passionately pro-German"; and that right up until 1939 he was convinced there were very strong anti-Nazi forces in Germany. In the 'thirties he was strongly pro-Soviet. But after the attack on Finland he made a sensation by denouncing the Soviets in *The Nation* as "fascists of the left."

He Ends in Appeasement

Now his confusion finds its end in appeasement. To save ourselves we must conquer our tender-heartedness over small nations ("which, if we come to the horrid truth, have caused most wars and never fought them out") and seek "the granite foundation of sense"—a world-wide deal with Russia.

Sheean is at least an honest man of goodwill, and he neither rants nor propagandizes. The authors of "The Great Conspiracy" are, however, indictable on all of these counts. Certainly a solid unbiased study of the conflict between the Western World and Bolshevist Russia since 1917 would be of considerable value at this moment, when we are trying to find a way to end it. Just as certainly this is not such a work.

One could indulge in rich satire over this version of "history." But historian Allan Nevins has already done that, to the tune of a full page in the New York *Times* Book Review. It will suffice to ask how much value any account of this conflict can have which does not once mention in its 433 pages, the Comintern?

The Allied Intervention in Russia in 1918-19 is a fact, and not one of which we are proud or happy. But there were other reasons for it than a reactionary impulse to overthrow a "workers' government." We could not have afforded ourselves the luxury of any such diversion in 1918, grappling as we were with the full might of Germany, concentrated upon us after the defection of Russia.

Intervention of 1919 Again

The Intervention—which was not in any case against "the Russian people", but against an extremist minority which had seized power after gaining only a quarter of the votes in the election of the previous year—had very solid and compelling military reasons. The fact that foreign support in the end discredited the elements we were aiding in Russia does not dispose of these reasons, but only adds a further proof to history's long record that foreign intervention is rarely effective.

Nor can it be proven in any way that democratic Britain, France and America intervened in Russia to re-establish the Tsarist tyranny, with which they had co-operated with considerable distaste. (Actually there was far greater idealism in the air in 1918 than today). It is notable that in scoffing at the hopes which we pinned on Kolchak, in particular, of establishing a free and liberal regime in Russia, the authors do not mention that Sir Bernard Pares, now such a vigorous Soviet apologist, thought well enough of Kolchak to be his adviser on education.

The military reasons for the Intervention of 1918 don't look so foolish today. The immediate one was the supporting of those elements in Russia who would reopen the Eastern Front, without which our prospects of victory didn't look much brighter at that time than they would have in 1943, had the Soviets dropped out of the war then.

The deeper reason has been much too little appreciated by our public, which has been brought up on versions of the Intervention about as valid as Sheean's version of Versailles. That was, to forestall a German-Russian combination, which was being advocated by Ludendorff and other German leaders, who had sent Lenin and Trotsky back to Russia.

This prospect was much more formidable then, led by a powerful and perhaps victorious Germany, than even today, when it is beginning to arise out of Soviet policy in a shattered and defeated Germany.

War's "Secret History"

The fact that, as "The Great Conspiracy" appears in print, attempting to prove that for 28 years the outside world has threatened Soviet Russia, it is Soviet imperialism which is intervening in neighboring countries all around Russia's vast perimeter, will not help to make the reader as contrite as he might have been, say three or four years ago, over the carefully selected reactionary opinions which the book presents. Our Lend-Lease aid to Russia occupies one and a half lines of type in the book.

Waverly Root is maintaining a stiff pace in bringing out, within a year of the end of the war, his third volume on its "secret" history. "Secret" is stretched a bit in its meaning here. A good many hitherto unpublished facts there are, but for the rest Mr. Root's "secret" is a considerable personal knowledge of the diplomacy of the war and an immense industry in gathering together all available published and privately circulated accounts. His habit of always questioning "why did they do this?" brings out many interesting and ingenious deductions.

His main subjects, covering the year 1943, are the basic German plan of trying to draw a long-term victory even out of defeat, the background of the Casablanca Conference; endless material on the political imbroglio in North Africa, in which he believes State Department and Roosevelt policy to have been entirely wrong; the story of the Italian surrender negotiations; and the Polish-Soviet break over the massacre of 10,000 Polish officers at Katyn, in which case Root appears more anti-Polish than pro-Soviet.

Altogether, the book presents a great amount of interesting material, thoroughly indexed.

Freya Stark's "East is West," published in the United States as "The Arab Island," is a beautifully written and richly illustrated account of war years spent by this famous British writer and traveller among the Arab peoples whom she knows and loves. It must have more space than is left to review it here, but in the meantime can be recommended without reserve to those who want to know more of the Middle East today (and who doesn't?).

Captain Leo Heaps tells in "Escape from Arnhem," (Macmillan, $3.00) a chatty story of one of the truly great epics of the war, and pays a warm tribute to the Dutch underground.

Maurice Hindus in "The Cossacks" (McClelland and Stewart, $3.75) gives in his usually competent fashion the story of this colorful people, before and after the Soviets. His re-entry visa will remain safe.

John F. Embree's "The Japanese Nation" (Oxford, $3.75) is an admirable, compact explanation of "everything" in Japan. And for our final problem today, "France and Britain" (Oxford, $2.00) is the usual lucid and comprehensive Chatham House treatment of the interests and emotions which attract or repel these two ancient countries, both considerably reduced in the world, and lately more than ever convinced that they had better get together, and quickly. (As one noted Briton put it to me: No matter how much you may love the Bear, you don't want to be left in the cage alone with him!).

YEW

The popularity of this evergreen has been growing by leaps and bounds in recent years. To supply the enormous demand Yews are propagated and grown at Sheridan on a very large scale.
More Yews are being planted today than all other evergreens combined for the following reasons:

1. Owing to its toughness and hardiness the Yew will often thrive as foundation and other planting where other evergreens fail.
2. It will withstand some shade and city smoke.
3. On account of its ability to withstand close shearing the Yew has always been the World's best hedge material. An evergreen hedge of Yew will give character to any garden.
4. Clipped globes and pyramids of Yew are invaluable for cemetery and other planting.
5. As the Yew needs clipping only once a year the cost of maintenance is reduced to a minimum.

We grow complete line of all hardy evergreens, shrubs and trees. Send for 1946 catalogue illustrated in colour.

For Hedges and Foundation Planting:

	Per 100	Per 10	Each
12-15″	$150.00	$16.50	$1.75
15-18″	175.00	20.00	2.25
18-24″	275.00	30.00	3.25
24-30″	350.00	37.50	4.00

For Cemetery and Formal Planting:

Clipped Pyramids:		Clipped Globes:	
18-24″	$3.75	15-18″	$3.75
24-30″	4.50	18-24″	4.50
30-36″	5.25		

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

Head Office:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

Nurseries:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

Sales Stations:
1186 Bay St., Toronto
Lakeshore Highway at Clarkson

CONCRETE *means...*

★ FIRE SAFETY
★ PERMANENCE
★ BEAUTY.....

for MODEST HOME OR MANSION

• The compact, three-room house shown above, or the larger residence at right, can be constructed quickly, economically with *permanent* concrete—a building material that is adaptable to a variety of beautiful exterior finishes. In blocks or stucco applied to blocks, concrete means fire-safety, permanence, beauty and minimum maintenance cost for whatever type of home you plan to build.

4612

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
Canada Cement Company Building Phillips Square Montreal
Sales Offices at: QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

A Valuable Study of the Germans The Decline of Vincent Sheean

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ASSIZE OF ARMS, by Gen. J. H. Morgan. (Saunders, $5.00.)
THIS HOUSE AGAINST THIS HOUSE, by Vincent Sheean. (Random House, $3.00.)
THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, by Sayers and Kahn. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.50.)
CASABLANCA TO KATYN, by Waverley Root. (Saunders, $6.50.)
EAST IS WEST (The Arab Island), by Freya Stark. (Musson, $4.00.)

THE French Foreign Minister said the other day that if the Allies could not agree on Germany they probably could not agree on anything; and only agreement on Germany could create the confidence necessary to settle other problems.

On the same day the State Department pointed out in a memorandum on the German question that Allied disagreement held the obvious dangers that Germany might be split apart, that Germans might capitalize Allied differences by playing one power off against another, or that the Allies might end up by competing for German favor.

Just at this moment there comes along an immensely valuable book by the leading British member of the Allied Control Commission which tried to disarm Germany after the last war. I say "comes along", because it has actually been delayed some 20 years, being suppressed in 1925 in the interests of high policy, at the time of Locarno and Germany's entrance into the League. (It has been brought up to date).

However sad it is to think that the conclusions and advice in this report, so thoroughly borne out by events, were of no avail in preventing a second and greater German aggression (people wouldn't have believed him then, anyway, Morgan says) here it is to help us at a moment when a much more far-reaching solution of the German question is about to be made, one way or another.

No one who is concerned with the question of "what to do with Germany", of how to reform this people which has travelled so far along the road of national criminality, or of the dangerous use to which such a people, technically able but moral beachcombers completely cut adrift, could be put, can afford to miss reading "Assize of Arms."

It will be above all, to those who imagine that the reform of Germany is merely a matter of "denazification" that this book will be of the greatest value. The author's description—and it is rich everywhere in factual instances—of the Germany of 1919-25 is amazingly like the reports we are receiving from the Reich today.

"Germany reaped in demoralization what she had sown in agresion... Depraved by cruelty, lust, bestiality, mutual hatred, cupidity and callousness, there was no one to remind them that God is not mocked." The Church had abdicated by its ignominious role during the war. There was no such thing as public opinion in Germany.

Morgan's Solution

The Universities had served as "the academic garrison of German militarism"; and the German Officers Corps was still "the shirt of steel to the body politic." The Republican Minister of Defence, Noske, having been an N.C.O., came to attention when addressed by his Reichswehr commander General Seeckt, the evil genius of German re-armament.

Morgan's long and well-organized chapters on the German Officers Corps, its tradition, training and dominant position in the national life, are the backbone of the book. His conclusion is that "we must either abolish the German nation or abolish the German Army. Since the German "nation", he believes, is "the artificial creation of the Prussian Army, abolition of the latter might solve the political problem, as the always latent particularist tendencies of the Germans would then reassert themselves, and Germany would break up into its parts.

Yet this is no more than a negative solution, the suppression of the evil of militarism. For any real reform of Germany surely there must be positive action in the moral field, the awakening of conscience and the assumption of individual responsibility, through a Christian revival. We would do well to look for this, rather than to election counts, for solid assurance that Germany can be reclaimed as a civilized community.

Even without Morgan's analysis of the German character as it was 20 years ago (and all of the worst German characteristics have been intensified since then) Vincent Sheean's thesis that the failings of the Versailles Treaty were responsible for all that followed would seem extremely naive.

Indeed, reading him recalls nothing so strongly to mind as Winston Churchill's suggestion that "the one thing history teaches is that mankind is unteachable." For Sheean himself admits that going into Cologne behind the American Army, expecting to find the remaining inhabitants 70 to 80 percent anti-Nazi or non-Nazi, he was appalled at what they said. All they had learned was that "poor Germany did not have enough aeroplanes to win. There was too much force against us."

"If these people, ordinary men and women, who had never much liked the Nazi fantasy and were its victims, had not learned their lesson, what hope was there for convincing the rest?" He found, in fact, that "German reasoning and German memory were in precisely the same state today as they were in 1922," when he first visited Germany.

Can Germans Learn?

Then he goes on to reveal that in 2½ years with the American Army, as officer and newsman, he had never found among all the German prisoners or civilians he had questioned one single individual who had any sense of social responsibility in the vast historical crime of Hitlerism. *Not one.*

In Cologne, "they wept among their ruins, not for the madness which led them out to conquer the world, but for the relative weakness which prevented their accomplishing that end... The stubborn and stupid people, forever at the mercy of any prince or fakir who could arouse their sense of superiority, lapsed into despair and self-pity when their efforts came to nothing."

I find myself wondering, not at the Germans, but at the appalling inability to learn manifested in these pages by Sheean himself. Here he is arguing, long and earnestly, in this year 1946, which should be one of enlightenment, that it was the Treaty of Versailles which "set the terrible forces in motion."

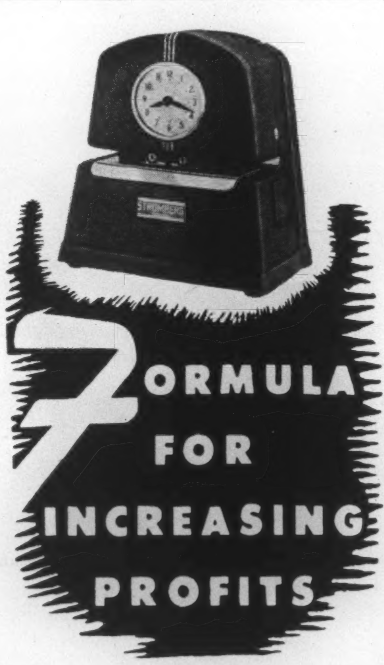
The militarization of German society begun by Frederick the Great, the determination expressed by Bismarck to exclude from the country "those notions of humanity and civilization imported from England"—these had nothing to do with it.

No! If only a "just and honorable" peace had been based on the 14 Points, "Germany might have taken her place as a member of the free association of nations", and the Germans made over almost like the German-Americans.

Instead "the peacemakers created that state of sullen and resentful disintegration in Germany which imperatively called for, and historically determined the rise of Adolf Hitler and the subsequent horror of the greater war."

If Sheean's "This House" doesn't help in the slightest to answer the question "what to do about the Germans?", it does raise a question "what to do about Sheean?"

He was such a nice young man in



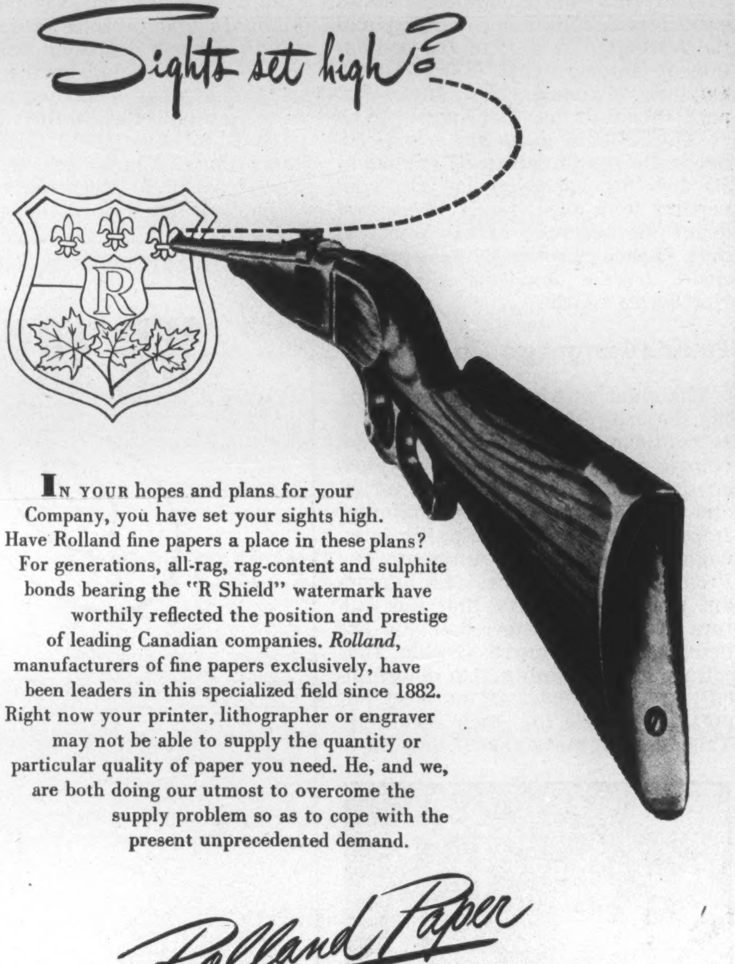
With a Stromberg Job Recorder you can calculate efficiency . . . know exactly how long each operation takes . . . how much it costs . . . it keeps a definite record of employees' time . . . it increases efficiency and profits.

The Stromberg Model No. 36 (shown here) is ruggedly built for maximum service, regardless of operating conditions. The mechanism is protected by a heavy steel case, finished in dull black Morocco.

NOW AVAILABLE
without priorities
BULLETIN ON REQUEST

We would be pleased to send you complete information on Stromberg Job Recorder. Phone or write today.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC
(CANADA) LIMITED
284 King Street, West
TORONTO, ONTARIO
Montreal ● Ottawa ● Brockville
Hamilton ● Winnipeg ● Regina
Edmonton ● Vancouver


Sights set high?

IN YOUR hopes and plans for your Company, you have set your sights high. Have Rolland fine papers a place in these plans? For generations, all-rag, rag-content and sulphite bonds bearing the "R Shield" watermark have worthily reflected the position and prestige of leading Canadian companies. *Rolland*, manufacturers of fine papers exclusively, have been leaders in this specialized field since 1882. Right now your printer, lithographer or engraver may not be able to supply the quantity or particular quality of paper you need. He, and we, are both doing our utmost to overcome the supply problem so as to cope with the present unprecedented demand.

Rolland Paper
COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers Since 1882
Head Office: Montreal, Que. Branch Office: Toronto, Ont. Mills at St. Jerome and at Mont Rolland, Que.

Again in 1945

Reporting on its 1945 stewardship to the more than three quarters of a million persons protected under its policies, Occidental Life is again proud to announce still greater records of growth and service . . . records which emphasize anew the meaning of our institutional pledge—*"More peace of mind per premium dollar."*

	GROWTH IN 1945
ASSETS: $147,732,948 at year's end. Increase during 1945—$25,108,331	20.5%
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: Increased to $10,176,333	24.5%
NEW LIFE SALES, ORDINARY DEPARTMENT: Increased to $132,416,952	19.1%
NEW LIFE SALES, GROUP DEPARTMENT: Increased to $30,897,854	22.1%
PREMIUM INCOME, ORDINARY ACCIDENT & SICKNESS DEPARTMENT: Increased to $1,535,984	25.2%

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE, December 31, 1945	$1,030,287,987
1945 PAYMENTS to policyholders, beneficiaries and annuitants	$ 13,684,878
[Total such payments since organization in 1906	$119,567,114]
1945 TOTAL PREMIUM INCOME	$ 32,054,534

One of the 25 largest
Measured by its more than a billion dollars of life insurance in force

Occidental Life
INSURANCE COMPANY
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, CANADA
W. LOCKWOOD MILLER, General Manager

Agency Inquiries Invited

"More peace of mind per premium dollar"

"Personal History." But he just doesn't make a political seer. And he doesn't establish his own position any better by going out of his way twice to cast scorn on one of the half dozen ablest political writers in the world, "Ludwig" (the name is Leopold) "Schwarzschild," as a person "without any adequate comprehension of history." Gen. Morgan calls Schwarzschild's study of policy towards Germany between the wars, "World in Trance," "excellent"; and Winston Churchill presented a copy of it to every member of his cabinet.

Sheean admits that in 1922 he was "passionately pro-German"; and that right up until 1939 he was convinced there were very strong anti-Nazi forces in Germany. In the 'thirties he was strongly pro-Soviet. But after the attack on Finland he made a sensation by denouncing the Soviets in *The Nation* as "fascists of the left."

He Ends in Appeasement

Now his confusion finds its end in appeasement. To save ourselves we must conquer our tender-heartedness over small nations ("which, if we come to the horrid truth, have caused most wars and never fought them out") and seek "the granite foundation of sense"—a world-wide deal with Russia.

Sheean is at least an honest man of goodwill, and he neither rants nor propagandizes. The authors of "The Great Conspiracy" are, however, indictable on all of these counts. Certainly a solid unbiased study of the conflict between the Western World and Bolshevist Russia since 1917 would be of considerable value at this moment, when we are trying to find a way to end it. Just as certainly this is not such a work.

One could indulge in rich satire over this version of "history." But historian Allan Nevins has already done that, to the tune of a full page in the New York *Times* Book Review. It will suffice to ask how much value any account of this conflict can have which does not once mention in its 433 pages, the Comintern?

The Allied Intervention in Russia in 1918-19 is a fact, and not one of which we are proud or happy. But there were other reasons for it than a reactionary impulse to overthrow a "workers' government." We could not have afforded ourselves the luxury of any such diversion in 1918, grappling as we were with the full might of Germany, concentrated upon us after the defection of Russia.

Intervention of 1919 Again

The Intervention—which was not in any case against "the Russian people", but against an extremist minority which had seized power after gaining only a quarter of the votes in the election of the previous year —had very solid and compelling military reasons. The fact that foreign support in the end discredited the elements we were aiding in Russia does not dispose of these reasons, but only adds a further proof to history's long record that foreign intervention is rarely effective.

Nor can it be proven in any way that democratic Britain, France and America intervened in Russia to reestablish the Tsarist tyranny, with which they had co-operated with considerable distaste. (Actually there was far greater idealism in the air in 1918 than today). It is notable that in scoffing at the hopes which we pinned on Kolchak, in particular, of establishing a free and liberal regime in Russia, the authors do not mention that Sir Bernard Pares, now such a vigorous Soviet apologist, thought well enough of Kolchak to be his adviser on education.

The military reasons for the Intervention of 1918 don't look so foolish today. The immediate one was the supporting of those elements in Russia who would reopen the Eastern Front, without which our prospects of victory didn't look much brighter at that time than they would have in 1943, had the Soviets dropped out of the war then.

The deeper reason has been much too little appreciated by our public, which has been brought up on versions of the Intervention about as valid as Sheean's version of Versailles. That was, to forestall a German-Russian combination, which was being advocated by Ludendorff and other German leaders, who had sent Lenin and Trotsky back to Russia.

This prospect was much more formidable then, led by a powerful and perhaps victorious Germany, than even today, when it is beginning to arise out of Soviet policy in a shattered and defeated Germany.

War's "Secret History"

The fact that, as "The Great Conspiracy" appears in print, attempting to prove that for 28 years the outside world has threatened Soviet Russia, it is Soviet imperialism which is intervening in neighboring countries all around Russia's vast perimeter, will not help to make the reader as contrite as he might have been, say three or four years ago, over the carefully selected reactionary opinions which the book presents. Our Lend-Lease aid to Russia occupies one and a half lines of type in the book.

Waverly Root is maintaining a stiff pace in bringing out, within a year of the end of the war, his third volume on its "secret" history. "Secret" is stretched a bit in its meaning here. A good many hitherto unpublished facts there are, but for the rest Mr. Root's "secret" is a considerable personal knowledge of the diplomacy of the war and an immense industry in gathering together all available published and privately circulated accounts. His habit of always questioning "why did they do this?" brings out many interesting and ingenious deductions.

His main subjects, covering the year 1943, are the basic German plan of trying to draw a long-term victory even out of defeat, the background of the Casablanca Conference; endless material on the political imbroglio in North Africa, in which he believes State Department and Roosevelt policy to have been entirely wrong; the story of the Italian surrender negotiations; and the Polish-Soviet break over the massacre of 10,000 Polish officers at Katyn, in which case Root appears more anti-Polish than pro-Soviet.

Altogether, the book presents a great amount of interesting material, thoroughly indexed.

Freya Stark's "East is West," published in the United States as "The Arab Island," is a beautifully written and richly illustrated account of war years spent by this famous British writer and traveller among the Arab peoples whom she knows and loves. It must have more space than is left to review it here, but in the meantime can be recommended without reserve to those who want to know more of the Middle East today (and who doesn't?).

Captain Leo Heaps tells in "Escape from Arnhem," (Macmillan, $3.00) a chatty story of one of the truly great epics of the war, and pays a warm tribute to the Dutch underground.

Maurice Hindus in "The Cossacks" (McClelland and Stewart, $3.75) gives in his usually competent fashion the story of this colorful people, before and after the Soviets. His re-entry visa will remain safe.

John F. Embree's "The Japanese Nation" (Oxford, $3.75) is an admirable, compact explanation of "everything" in Japan. And for our final problem today, "France and Britain" (Oxford, $2.00) is the usual lucid and comprehensive Chatham House treatment of the interests and emotions which attract or repel these two ancient countries, both considerably reduced in the world, and lately more than ever convinced that they had better get together, and quickly. (As one noted Briton put it to me: No matter how much you may love the Bear, you don't want to be left in the cage alone with him!).

YEW

The popularity of this evergreen has been growing by leaps and bounds in recent years. To supply the enormous demand Yews are propagated and grown at Sheridan on a very large scale.
More Yews are being planted today than all other evergreens combined for the following reasons:

1. Owing to its toughness and hardiness the Yew will often thrive as foundation and other planting where other evergreens fail.
2. It will withstand some shade and city smoke.
3. On account of its ability to withstand close shearing the Yew has always been the World's best hedge material. An evergreen hedge of Yew will give character to any garden.
4. Clipped globes and pyramids of Yew are invaluable for cemetery and other planting.
5. As the Yew needs clipping only once a year the cost of maintenance is reduced to a minimum.

We grow complete line of all hardy evergreens, shrubs and trees. Send for 1946 catalogue illustrated in colour.

For Hedges and Foundation Planting:

	Per 100	Per 10	Each
12-15″	$150.00	$16.50	$1.75
15-18″	175.00	20.00	2.25
18-24″	275.00	30.00	3.25
24-30″	350.00	37.50	4.00

For Cemetery and Formal Planting:

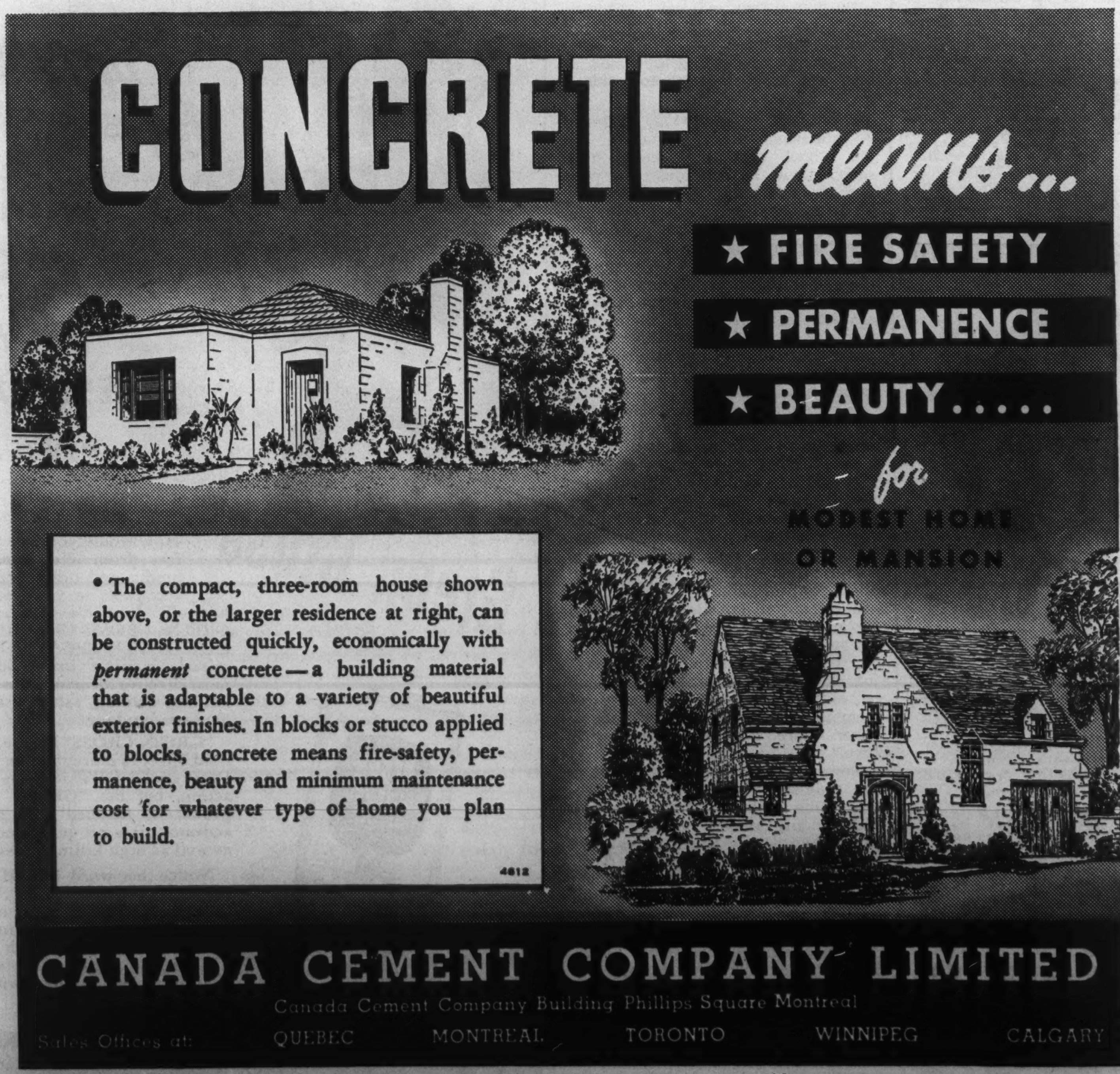
Clipped Pyramids:		Clipped Globes:	
18-24″	$3.75	15-18″	$3.75
24-30″	4.50	18-24″	4.50
30-36″	5.25		

The SHERIDAN NURSERIES Limited

Head Office:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5

Nurseries:
Sheridan and Clarkson, Ont.

Sales Stations:
1186 Bay St., Toronto
Lakeshore Highway at Clarkson



• The compact, three-room house shown above, or the larger residence at right, can be constructed quickly, economically with *permanent* concrete — a building material that is adaptable to a variety of beautiful exterior finishes. In blocks or stucco applied to blocks, concrete means fire-safety, permanence, beauty and minimum maintenance cost for whatever type of home you plan to build.

4612

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
Canada Cement Company Building Phillips Square Montreal
Sales Offices at: QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

THE MELTING POT

Needle in Haystack Can Be Found And So Can a Grade-A Sequel

By J. N. HARRIS

MARY LOWREY ROSS has raised quite a storm in the Literary Guild at Balmy Beach, Ontario, with her statement that "Through the Looking Glass" is "probably the only sequel that ever approximated the success of its predecessor."

"What," we said at once, "of 'Huckleberry Finn'? There is a sequel that has far outstripped its predecessor, at least with serious Twainian scholars."

A woman drinking a coke thought that "Margery Dean, Junior," was much better than "Margery Dean, Sophomore."

She was quelled by a woman drinking a pineapple milkshake who said, "But, ah, 'Margery Dean, Freshman'."

"I have always considered 'Barchester Towers' superior to 'The Warden'," said a little man who drinks his coffee black.

The woman with the coke looked up and said that "The Bobbsey Twins in a Houseboat" was better than "The Bobbsey Twins."

The barman said that "Siegfried" was better than "Die Walküre," and glared at the young man who had just selected "Onezy, Twozey" on the remote control Wurlitzer.

He closed the place when the young man glared right back at him and said "Tom Swift and His Aeroplane" had beaten "Tom Swift and His Motorcycle" hollow.

Trudging homeward, we felt that Joseph Andrews had provided better entertainment than his sister Pamela, but could hardly be considered a sequel. "Paradise Regained" and "Henry IV, Part Two," certainly would support the Ross theory, but going back a long way, the Odyssey was more fun than the Iliad. Come to think of it, "Through the Looking Glass" did not come close to "Wonderland" anyway, good as it was.

"Destry Rides Again," how about that? Or did anybody hear about Destry riding the first time? No, in the film world there can be no argument to put up against Mrs. Ross, unless you'd like to count the little sequel we saw to "The Informer."

Ouch, I didn't mean it, honest.

•

SOME really dreary little jokes crop up spontaneously now and then, which cannot be overlooked because of their persistence. For instance, when the English Home Guard was first formed, it was called the L.D.V. (Local Defence Volunteers). It is said that hundreds of country clergymen looked up from the *Times* next morning and said, "They are called L.D.V., my dear, because we hope they'll give the Germans 'ell, D.V. Do you see, my dear? 'Ell, for Hell, D.V. meaning Deo, er, Deus, that is, God willing." Hundreds of wives are said to have left the breakfast table.

Just such another joke will probably crop up now that Mayor (can we regard him otherwise) LaGuardia has joined U.N.R.R.A.

"The little flower is asking for a little flour," they will say. "Flower, flour, Fiorello, get it?" It is an appalling thought.

Maybe we are behind the times. It may well have started before this.

•

IT is hard to see what possessed statesmen and diplomats of the old school, that they should have saved their indiscretions for posthumous publication. Perhaps they were not hounded during their lifetime by agents of the Curtis Publishing Company, and tempted by great wads of folding money. Those who think that the old noblemen had too much aristocratic contempt for the *canaille* to want to sell them their memoirs forget (a) that the *canaille* could not read until recently, and (b) that they did not have enough money to buy two dollar books.

In the old days, Lord Moosejaw would roll down to the Foreign Office at eleven to read the Paris mail, eat a seven course lunch, and then go to the debate in the House of Lords for his afternoon nap. He settled the affairs of state sometime between the second bottle of port and four a.m., bickered, conspired, quarrelled and compromised with his conscience and other political enemies much as modern statesmen do. But most of the secret bickering remained locked in his bosom until, in his retirement, he started browsing through his secret journal and his letters, from which he extracted four fat volumes of memoirs. The memoirs seldom provoked more than an amazed "By Jove."

Nowadays the memoirs are sent to the publisher with a "hold for release" line at the top, and manage to provoke any amount of free front-page advertising. Recent days have produced three examples. Leon Trotsky, like a gentleman of the old school, waited until he had been dead for several years before publishing his biography of Stalin, which, nevertheless, has made most front pages. Mr. Harry Butcher, Eisenhower's former aide, nearly made everybody in Canada mad at their new Governor-general. For Mr. Ralph Ingersoll's contribution to international good-will, see The Bookshelf.

The new system is much better. It satisfies our vulgar curiosity, and it must act as a beneficial deterrent on politicians to know that everything they say behind locked doors is going to be public domain as soon as somebody resigns in a huff.

It is with awed anticipation that we await Mr. Churchill's contribution to the present scrap. His handling of Lord Fisher and Admiral Bacon after the last war was pretty good. He uses phrases such as "squalid nuisance" and "tattered lackey," which enliven any argument. When Sir Thomas Inskip was appointed Minister of Defence, Churchill is reputed to have said, "It is the most remarkable political appointment since the Emperor Caligula appointed his horse to a high imperial position."

That sort of thing will sell any book of memoirs; we predict that Mr. Churchill will win the present battle hands down, by the only certain and fair method of deciding it: net sales.

•

SPEAKING of international good-will brings to mind the question that is troubling the sports page of *P. M.,* Mr. Ralph Ingersoll's own paper, at the moment. It is the Jersey Law, a statute of the English Jockey Club which bars American horses from the English Turf. Worse, it insinuates that American race-horses are the products of irregular unions and are really only Love Colts.

P.M. claims that the rule was made as reprisal for the winning of the 1907 Derby by an American Horse, Orby. The columnist refers to the race, by the way, as the English Derby.

As is the rule with international sporting arguments the *P.M.* writer drags in every old sporting argument he can think of, including the reputed rudeness of King Edward VII to Orby's owner, a recent British criticism of Byron Nelson, and the pitiful record of Phil Scott.

No doubt some patriotic British sports writer is now resurrecting the Gar Wood-Kaye Don case, the fouling of Wooderson, the Sopwith *vs.* Vanderbuilt business and Tommy Farr's moral victory over Joe Louis.

There is good precedent for government interference in this sort of thing. The British had to take Larwood's bowling (still a sore point with the Aussies) under consideration, for fear that it would lead to Australia's secession from the Empire. A reporter went all the way to Ranjitsinjhi's palace to ask him what he thought about it. The aged cricketer inquired politely, "Were not the Australian players provided with bats?" Australia was at once in favor of immediate independence for India, so that war could be declared.

The proper solution for all this sort of thing would be the appointment of

ORIENTAL ROSE VINE

This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. (Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

They say I'm a vamp

• None of this one-man dog stuff for me . . . I'm everybody's darling!

My secret is personality PLUS sparkling eyes and shining coat, and plenty of energy. The folks make sure that I keep in the pink by giving me Sergeant's Vitamin Capsules (Vitapets) every day . . . they're made especially for dogs with vitamins A, B_1, D, G and Niacin. They help guard a dog against diet deficiency diseases.

You'll find Vitapets, with other Sergeant's products, at your nearest drug or pet store. Stop in today!

Do you have a copy of the new Sergeant's Dog Book? It's full of good ideas on dog training and care—and it's FREE. Get it at any drug or pet store, or write Sergeant's, 165 Dufferin St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Sergeant's

VITAMIN CAPSULES

I get vim from vitamins Brenda

"HERE IS WHERE I HAD MY WARTIME QUARTERS"

When Canadians can once more visit the Motherland, they will travel in Britain with a speed and comfort unknown during the war years. Then British Railways—like their passengers—were equipped for battle and blitz. Now they are going back to the pleasant ways of peace, but with new efficiencies learned in war. Trains will travel faster and will offer new conveniences and luxuries. The traditional service and hospitality that made British Railways famous will greet you again—but with more than prewar completeness.

We have maintained representation in North America throughout the war years and will continue to serve you in peace.

British Railways

NOW IS THE TIME TO

RID YOUR HOME OF FLIES

MOSQUITOES, MOTHS AND OTHER INSECT PESTS

with GREEN CROSS

5% DDT

RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD SPRAY!

"TWO APPLICATIONS LAST ALL SEASON!"

Green Cross*

How would you like a summer free from flies, mosquitoes, moths, and other tiresome insect pests in your house? It's not only possible—it's *easy*—with GREEN CROSS DDT RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD SPRAY! This is the miracle wartime insecticide in it's most effective form for household use . . . non-staining, safe to use, with no unpleasant odour.

"GREEN CROSS" Residual Household Spray is more than an ordinary DDT spray! DDT itself is slow in action, but the "GREEN CROSS" product is fortified with a special activator giving it quick knockdown as well as high killing power.

Notice that word "RESIDUAL"—the secret of GREEN CROSS DDT's fantastic success! With old type "space sprays," rooms had to be done practically every day. With GREEN CROSS, the lethal effect is *lasting!* You spray the surfaces where flies rest. The spray evaporates, leaving a fine, unseen deposit of DDT on the surface. This remains deadly to insects that touch it, for weeks.

For best results, be thorough in your application. Spray walls, ceilings, window frames, doors, etc., being sure to cover the *entire* surface as if you were painting. DO THIS NOW, WHILE HOUSECLEANING and once again later in the season.

For Summer Camps, too!

Remember to take a can of "Green Cross" DDT Spray up to Camp . . . it will help make life more comfortable.

GET YOUR SUPPLY IN—TODAY!

In 8 oz., 16 oz., 32 oz., and 1 gal. cans.

The GREEN CROSS line also includes a complete selection of pest control products for the garden. Ask your dealer.

Manufactured in Canada by:

*Reg'd. trademark

THE CANADA PAINT CO LIMITED THE LOWE BROTHERS COMPANY LIMITED THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO. LIMITED THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

a sports attaché to every embassy, armed with a large supply of apology blanks. A law should also be passed against resurrecting disputes after the season closes and the dispute has been debated by the sporting council of U.N.O. Sports attachés who attempted to bribe players of the power to which they were accredited would be sent home for two months.

We suggest that Lionel Conacher, when he has finished performing in Dr. Healey Willan's opera, would make an excellent attaché.

•

RECENT contracts signed between the United Mineworkers of America and various firms have stipulated that the birthday of John L. Lewis shall be observed as a paid holiday. No counterclaim has as yet been made by management for the same honor to the company president's birthday.

Wake up, management! Fight for your rights!

•

MR. Phileas Coté's Bill which changed the name of Dominion Day is likely to recall the case of the Rev. Thomas Massey. The Rev. Thomas was a Low Churchman who proposed, at a Church of England conference, that the word Christmas should be changed to Christ-tide, to eliminate the smack of Romishness adhering to the word "mass."

A High Church dignitary, in warmly assenting, said that he would go even further, and eliminate "mass" wherever it might occur. In future, therefore, he would refer to the Rev. Thomas Massey as the Rev. Tho-tide Tidey.

What rhymes with Phileas?

•

SALLY the Spaniel, she whose eyes are like the fishpools of Heshbon by the gate of Bath Rabbi, who was last noted as an eater of pork kidneys, has become insectivorous. At the moment she is gaily hunting a fly over the day-bed in the study. Last night she caught her first fly of the season, after a chase lasting twenty minutes and covering most of the house. Although she will swallow a piece of meat about the size of your fist at one gulp, she chewed the fly delicately.

Sally has also discovered some silverfish around the fireplace, little gliding things that slide out between the stones. She will sit and watch for nearly half an hour, ready to pounce. We are thinking of hiring her out by the hour.

•

THE writer on the Front Page of this paper who thought that margarine was the only English word in which "g" was soft when followed by an "a" has obviously never done any time in gaol.

Almost a queue, and it's not for meat, but for an old football these swimmers are exercising with. Right now Britain's beaches are crowded.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Brief Review of the 101st Annual Statement to its Policyholders

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries aggregated $192,672,219 in 1945. Of this total, $109,476,268 was paid to living policyholders. Payments to the beneficiaries of those who died, $83,195,951, were the largest in the Company's history. Payments to the beneficiaries of policyholders who died in the Services amounted to $8,361,400 in 1945.

* * *

Life Insurance in Force in this Company totalled $7,979,193,102 under 3,401,178 policies at the end of 1945, the largest amount in the history of the Company. The gain in insurance in force during the year, $334,489,672, was the greatest since 1930.

* * *

Sales of New Life Insurance in 1945 amounted to $564,180,100, an increase of $38,380,300 over 1944.

* * *

Assets, held for the protection of the Company's life insurance and annuity contracts, totalled $3,813,504,094 at the end of 1945, reflecting an increase of $242,765,154 during the year. The assets exceeded the Company's reserves and other liabilities by $231,013,622, which amount constitutes the Company's Surplus Funds held for general contingencies.

* * *

Holdings of United States Government Obligations amounted to $2,319,748,756 as of December 31, 1945. This is more than 60 per cent of the assets. The increase during 1945 was $380,643,935.

* * *

Holdings of All Other Bonds and of Stocks, preferred and guaranteed, aggregated $857,100,505 at the end of 1945. During the year the Company purchased $157,653,493 of such securities, but, largely because of a substantial volume of redemptions and maturities, the holdings decreased by a net amount of $62,484,613, as compared with the end of the previous year.

Holdings of First Mortgages on Real Estate amounted to $354,128,970 at the end of 1945. There were 34,211 of such mortgage loans. During the year the Company made 1,150 new loans of $7,500 or less.

* * *

Holdings of Real Estate at the end of 1945 aggregated $22,898,411. This amount compares with $35,976,144 at the end of the previous year.

* * *

Policy Loans at the end of the year amounted to $166,454,501 on 427,944 policies. The corresponding figures for the end of 1944 were $188,185,417 on 483,338 policies.

* * *

Reserves Against the Company's Contractual Obligations were further strengthened at the end of 1945. Almost three-fourths of these reserves were computed at 2⅝ per cent or lower interest. The interest rate assumptions reflect the Company's program of taking positive steps to meet the realities of the low yields currently available from the highest quality of investments.

* * *

Dividends payable in 1946 amount to $38,895,341. The New York Life is a mutual company, and dividends are paid to policyholders only.

* * *

A More Complete Report, as of December 31, 1945, contains additional statistical and other information about the Company and will be sent upon request. A list of the bonds and preferred and guaranteed stocks owned by the Company is also available. These booklets may be obtained by writing to the New York Life Insurance Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10, New York.

George L. Harrison.
President

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1945

ASSETS

Cash on hand or in banks		$36,675,515
Bonds:		
United States Government Obligations	$2,319,748,756	3,092,346,654
Canadian	109,129,002	
Municipal	33,514,137	
Railroad	233,526,062	
Public Utility	321,924,183	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	74,504,514	
Stocks, preferred and guaranteed		84,502,607
First Mortgages on Real Estate		354,128,970
Policy Loans		166,454,501
Real Estate:		
Home Office	$11,172,924	22,898,411
Other Home Office Properties	548,248	
Foreclosed Properties under Contract of Sale	1,557,520	
Other Foreclosed Properties	9,619,719	
Interest and Rents due and accrued		23,189,389
Deferred and uncollected Premiums (net)		32,031,976
Other Assets		1,276,071
		$3,813,504,094

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Insurance and Annuity Contracts:		
Computed at 3% interest	$ 784,716,342	$2,983,317,299
Computed at 2⅝% or lower interest	2,198,600,957	
Present value of amounts not yet due on Supplementary Contracts		310,610,004
Reserve for Dividends left with the Company		181,187,718
Dividends payable during 1946		38,895,341
Premiums paid in advance		31,554,274
Reserve for fluctuations in Foreign Currencies*		4,200,000
Reserve for other Insurance Liabilities		21,925,664
Estimated amount due or accrued for Taxes		7,141,413
Miscellaneous Liabilities		3,658,759
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$3,582,490,472
Surplus Funds held for general contingencies		231,013,622
		$3,813,504,094

Of the Securities listed in the above statement, Securities valued at $51,384,812 are deposited with Government or State authorities as required by law.

*This Reserve is held chiefly against the difference between Canadian currency Assets and Liabilities.

The Company started business on April 12, 1845. It has always been mutual and is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The Statement of Condition shown above is in accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department.

***NEW YORK LIFE IN CANADA.** The New York Life started doing business in the Dominion of Canada in 1868, twenty-three years after the Company began in the United States and one year after Confederation. Insurance in force in the Dominion on December 31, 1945, totalled $125,332,350 under 56,963 policies. Investments in Canada at the close of 1945 aggregated $119,416,336, of which $84,902,124 were Dominion of Canada government bonds, $24,226,878 were provincial, municipal and public utility bonds, and the remainder represented first mortgages on real estate, policy loans and other assets.*

To serve its policyholders and the public of Canada, the New York Life maintains Canadian Department Headquarters at Toronto, and Branch Offices at Montreal, Quebec City, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

Our SECOND CENTURY

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Quebec Branch:
81 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, P.Q.

Montreal Branch:
Dominion Square Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company

Winnipeg Branch:
233 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia Branch:
736 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

A MUTUAL COMPANY — SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1868

LONDON LETTER

Fining Builders Is Scarcely the Way to Expedite Housing Plans

By P.O'D.

London.

SEVEN years' penal servitude is a decidedly drastic sentence. It is the sort of penalty that is handed out for crimes like robbery with violence, attempted murder, embezzlement on a very large or iniquitous scale. The other day it was decided to add to this special list one more crime rendering people liable to seven years in clink—the horrid crime of building without a proper licence! Alternatively you may be soaked £5,000. If you are a very determined and incorrigible builder, you might, I suppose, get both.

The Ministry of Works says that "a considerable amount of unessential building work is being carried out contrary to the building regulations", that it constitutes a sort of black market, and is jeopardizing the housing plans of the Government. The present penalties are regarded as inadequate, and so wicked builders are to be put on the rock-pile with a short and heavy hammer as a cure for their anti-social propensities.

If you want to get any work done on your property to the value of more than £10, you must get a special permit; and £10 in these days of the high cost of labor and materials goes just nowhere. If a private builder manages to wangle permission to build a few houses, none of them must cost over £1,200 in the country (£1,300 in London), though it is notorious that similar houses put up by local authorities cost far more. But naturally you can't send civic fathers to jail.

Another odd regulation—presuming that the building of houses is what we are all eager to encourage—is that private building must be in proportion of one-to-four to the number of houses put up by local authorities. The other day at Ilford, just outside London, work was stopped on a number of houses being built by a private firm of contractors, because they were in excess of this ratio.

The builders must now wait until the local authorities catch up. As the local authorities haven't yet really started, by all accounts, this may take some time. But, dash it all, in a properly organized Socialist world we can't have this nasty competitive business of people working too fast. What are a few extra houses compared to the purity of the faith?

Music Boom Ends

Music enjoyed in London something in the nature of a boom during the war—probably in other parts of the country, too. Psychologists can, no doubt, give weighty scientific reasons for this development, but the explanation may be the simple one that people felt the need of something that would lift their minds and hearts above the anxieties and hardships of the moment, and restore them to felicity and serenity for a little while.

Whatever the reason, almost any kind of musical performance, orchestral, chamber music, recitals by individual artists, all could count on packed and enthusiastic audiences. Now the boom seems to be coming to an end. Concerts are still well attended, but not so well as they were. There is an obvious slacking off in the popular demand. People do not seem to feel the same need of music as they did, though it can hardly be claimed that felicity and serenity are so much easier to attain than before.

Just a natural reaction perhaps, the trough that follows the wave, but promoters of music are said to be worried about it. Tough-minded critics are suggesting that one way to get over the growing tendency to stay away from concerts and look for spiritual refreshment elsewhere is to make the concerts better.

During the war almost anything reasonably good was good enough. Programs were apt to be hackneyed, and there was not the same care in rehearsal and presentation. Human nature being what it is, even musical human nature, overworked players were inclined to take the easier way. But they won't be able to do that now. Competition will be keener and perhaps all to the good. Too much and too easy success is bad for any art.

Postwar Divorces High

Once upon a time in Scotland—for all I know, it may still be true—if you wanted to marry, you had only to take the fortunate or unfortunate lady before a group of your friends, and explain that you were man and wife. And you really were man and wife—just like that!

It begins to look as if something equally expeditious and inexpensive will have to be arranged in this country for those who wish to stop being man and wife. Otherwise they may have to languish in the shackles of matrimony for anything up to fifteen years, according to what the Lord Chancellor told the House of Lords the other day.

Apparently there are nearly 50,000 applications for divorce from the Fighting Services alone—didn't want to go on fighting, I suppose—and of these only 3,000 have so far been disposed of. There aren't enough judges, there aren't enough solicitors, there aren't even enough typists to deal with the cases, which are piling up like a log-jam in a lumber drive.

The legal authorities are greatly worried about the position. If they aren't careful, a lot of these people may get impatient and become reconciled. Bad for business!

Old Friends Back

One distinguished evacuee to return to Town after five years or so in the country is King Charles I. With truly royal calm and courage he went through the first year of the blitz under a shelter of sandbags, but in 1941 he was taken off to the Earl of Rosebery's estate in the Midlands. Now he is home again, though not yet on his pedestal in Trafalgar Square, from which he used to gaze so thoughtfully down Whitehall, remembering old, far-off, unhappy things—as we staunch Jacobites like to believe.

It would be too much to say that the return was in the nature of a royal progress. Horse and rider were securely lashed on a lorry-trailer, and towed to the store-yard of the Ministry of Works to be cleaned and titivated before being put back in position. Also the pedestal must be tested and, if necessary strengthened, for it took some very stiff jolts from bombs that landed close by, and we really can't have anything more happen to King Charles' head.

No one can say that the statue of King Charles is a very impressive piece of monumental art, but the dumpy little man on the dumpy little horse has dignity and a quaint sort of charm. Everyone, I think, will rejoice at its return to the familiar site in the whirlpool of traffic that roars about its base.

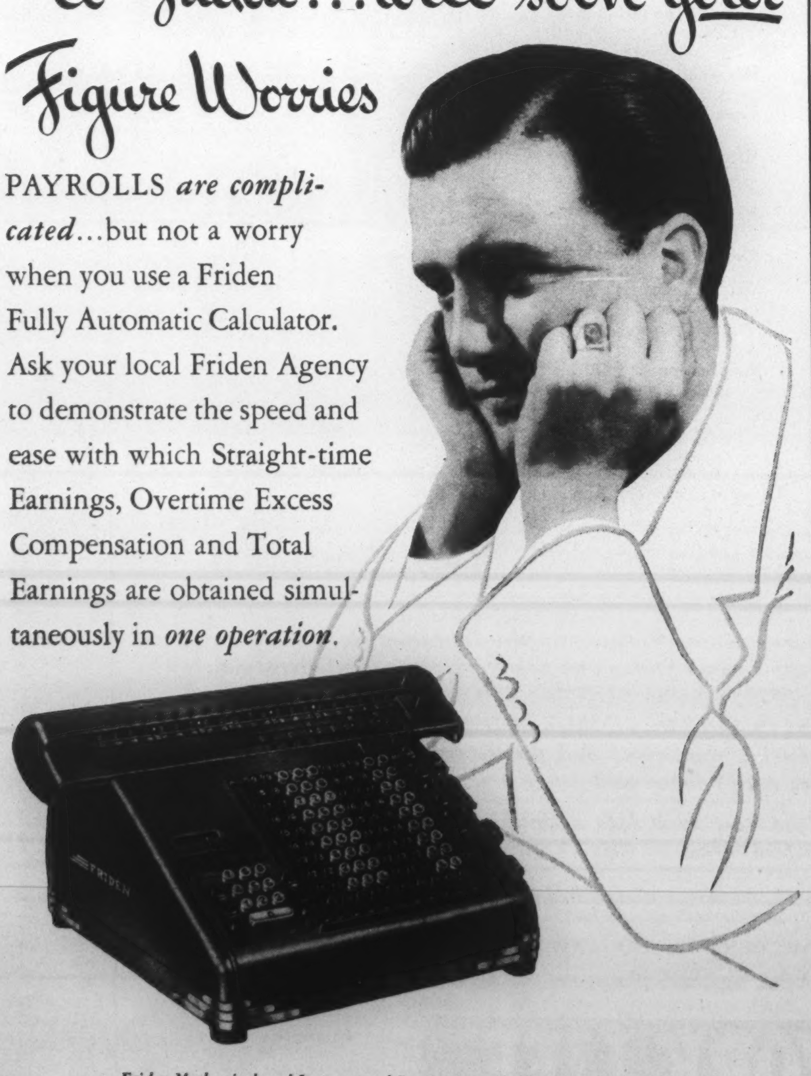
Coal or Flower-beds?

Lord Fitzwilliam is said to be the wealthiest nobleman in the Kingdom—or, at any rate, was before the Government took over his immense coal-holdings, As seems fitting, he owns the biggest house, Wentworth-Woodhouse, with its 365 rooms, its 1,000 windows, and its five miles or so of underground passages. The story goes that during one Doncaster race-meeting and house-party the butler wore a pedometer. It registered 54 miles for the four days.

Unfortunately for his domestic comfort, Lord Fitzwilliam can't get away from coal. It crops up all over his beautiful park and his 60 acres of garden, or lies just under the velvet sward and the flower-beds. And Mr. Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel, has his wicked eye on that coal. Some 350,000 tons of it, they say, simply waiting for the excavators to scoop it up and the lorries to trundle it away. Too plentiful, too easy, too bad!

In a last-minute effort to save his park and gardens from spoliation, Lord Fitzwilliam is making the place over to the National Trust. But it is doubtful if even that will deter the stern Mr. Shinwell, who says that it breaks his heart to do it, but he must have the coal. He may weep like anything to see the devastation, but he intends to gobble up such oysters, sorting out those of the largest size. And 35,000 tons is quite a nice fat oyster— as even Lewis Carroll would admit.

A Friden...will solve your Figure Worries



PAYROLLS *are complicated*...but not a worry when you use a Friden Fully Automatic Calculator. Ask your local Friden Agency to demonstrate the speed and ease with which Straight-time Earnings, Overtime Excess Compensation and Total Earnings are obtained simultaneously in *one operation*.

Friden Mechanical and Instructional Service is available in approximately 250 Company Controlled Sales Agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

FRIDEN CALCULATING MACHINE CO., INC.
HOME OFFICE AND PLANT • SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. • SALES AND SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Canadian Distributors: **JOSEPH McDOWELL & CO.**
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario
Sales and Service in all principal cities

Management Services that include:

- ¶ Time, motion and methods study.
- ¶ Job evaluation.
- ¶ Incentive plans.
- ¶ Training of foremen and supervisors in methods improvement, cost reduction, personnel relations and work simplification.
- ¶ Surveys of sales, distribution and merchandising methods, and analysis of markets.
- ¶ Surveys for the location of factories and branch warehouses.
- ¶ Surveys and installation of production, budgetary, profit and cost control methods and systems.
- ¶ Complete surveys of operations and organization.

Our booklet, "What is Industrial Engineering?" explains in some detail these phases of our service. We will be pleased to send you a copy on request.

●

J. D. WOODS & GORDON
LIMITED
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada
J.D.Woods, *President* W.L.Gordon, *Managing Director*
Ralph Presgrave • J. G. Glassco • J. A. Lowden
G. P. Clarkson • D. M. Turnbull • B. H. Rieger

Industrial Engineers and Consultants

TO-DAY, the GREAT AMERICAN Group of Insurance Companies bands together the abilities and "know-how" of each of its companies in providing comprehensive insurance in practically every form except life. Any of its many conveniently located agents—or your own broker—stands ready to aid you.

Your Insurance Agent Says;

"You can depend on me to get you adequate coverage, of the right kind, in a sound, safe, progressive company.

And, if disaster ever does come, you can depend on my immediate, whole-hearted service."

J. H. HARVEY, Manager
465 St. John Street, Montreal
Branch Offices in
TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.
ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY
AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.
GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO.

Great American
and Associated
Insurance Companies
New York

THE WEEK IN RADIO

"Deirdre" Is Good Radio Opera But Also Suitable for Stage

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE world première of the Coulter-Willan opera, "Deirdre of the Sorrows," with all its shortcomings and imperfections was perhaps the biggest event in the history of Canadian broadcasting. "Deirdre" has already been comprehensively reviewed in the music columns of this paper but, since the production was almost completely ignored by the daily press, perhaps we shall not be considered presumptuous in adding a few critical words of our own.

To write a serious critique on a work of such immense proportions after only one hearing is a singularly difficult job. To attempt to appraise it accurately is nothing short of impertinent yet to ignore it would be unthinkable. Our observations, then, can be regarded only as expressing the immediate reactions of one listener out of (we hope) a very large audience.

Having been commissioned by a broadcasting network to produce an opera especially for radio production, the librettist and the composer must surely have posed this question to each other: "Shall we write an opera intended exclusively for radio broadcast or shall we keep in mind the possibility that our work may one day be performed on the operatic stage before a live audience?" Then, with the true artist's contempt for half-measures, Mr. Coulter and Dr. Willan set about creating a work which would be not only entirely appropriate to the medium for which it was commissioned but eminently suitable for visual presentation. That they attained an astonishing measure of success in this difficult enterprise must have been obvious to everyone who listened to the Easter Saturday broadcast.

Following so closely on the heels of the regular Metropolitan Opera broadcasts, "Deirdre" could scarcely escape comparison with the venerable productions of that august body; nor could the listener help but feel that Mr. Coulter's libretto was a good deal easier to assimilate than most of the Met's classic scenarios. We venture to suggest that this was not due solely to the fact that "Deirdre" was sung in our own language. "Deirdre" is good *radio opera*, entirely comprehensible to the ear alone without benefit of scenery or visible action. On the other hand, with little or no revision, "Deirdre" will be capable of brilliant performance on the operatic stage.

Simplicity

Mr. Coulter's choice of subject was a sound one. "Deirdre" is a story of the barest simplicity with enough dramatic implications to make it good theatre but with none of the complexities of plot which make an epic like the "Ring" so difficult of comprehension. Mr. Coulter uses a clean, bare-boned, almost prosy line whose poetry lies rather in its imagery than in its accent. We couldn't help thinking that it is often too long a line to admit of entirely appropriate musical treatment; that the musical sentences had to be stretched to their very limits to encompass the breadth of the figures of speech. Therein, of course, lies the essential difficulty of setting the Irish idiom to music. The English language as spoken by the Irish poets is as near to pure music as anything could be but, paradoxically enough, it must be the devil's own job to imprison its cadences within the confines of regularly accented musical measures.

If we had any other criticism to direct at Mr. Coulter's libretto it would be that the level of the dramatic action is constantly sustained at such a terrible pitch of emotional intensity as to be positively overpowering. From the first word to the last, the fateful story marches to its predestined conclusion with never a halt; a characteristic perhaps better suited to Greek tragedy than to opera, staged or broadcast. After all, even Shakespeare was not above introducing a drunken buffoon of a porter to give his audience a respite from the grim inevitability of Macbeth's slaughterous progress. The injection of a little comedy might have given even more point to the tragedy of Deirdre.

Outstanding Composition

Dr. Willan's musical setting of the story was the crowning proof (if proof be needed) that we have in Canada at least one composer of the very highest order. Both the treatment of the vocal parts and the accompanying orchestration were magnificent. Dr. Willan is the absolute master of his craft; scholarly and erudite yet perfectly at home in the savage Druidical atmosphere of ancient Ireland.

"Deirdre," to the best of our knowledge, is Dr. Willan's first excursion into the airy realms of opera. It was impossible not to sense, as the music progressed, his increasing assurance in this new medium. The lessons he learned in composing the first act served him well in the last.

We could have wished that some of the long passages of recitative had been broken up by the introduction of an occasional aria (there were only four in the entire opera) and that the voices of the protagonists had in places been more closely integrated. This would have resulted in more frequent changes of pace and the odd moment of monotony would have been avoided.

It is to be expected that the much-berated C.B.C. will be criticized for spending such a sizeable chunk of the taxpayers' money on a production with relatively little "popular appeal"—a criticism which, we trust, they will treat with true C.B.C. contempt.

With all respect to Dr. Willan and Mr. Coulter, we hope that other Canadians will one day write operas as good as, or, if possible, better than, "Deirdre." We have a mark to aim at now. Canadian music has grown up.

Music for Europe

Having demonstrated to Canadians at home the importance of their country's music, the C.B.C. are now to have the opportunity of showing it off in Europe against the stiffest possible competition.

The commission have announced that Mr. Jean Beaudet, their supervisor of music, has left by air for Czechoslovakia where he has been invited by the Czech government to conduct the Prague Symphony Orchestra in a program of Canadian music. This concert is to be part of the International Music Festival, an event of considerable importance in pre-war days. This is the first time Canada has been invited to take part and the program Mr. Beaudet has chosen to conduct will be heard by the musical great of almost every nation in the western world.

While he is in Europe, Mr. Beaudet will visit broacasting stations in London, Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels in order to size up the effectiveness, or otherwise, of the C.B.C.'s International Service short-wave broadcasts.

Concert Hour

That pleasant program of light symphonic music, rather inaccurately titled "The C.B.C. Concert Hour", will be extended, beginning May 3rd, to a full hour period and will be heard over the Trans-Canada network on Friday evenings at 8.00 p.m. instead of on Wednesday, as previously. For the first few concerts the orchestra will be under the baton of Alexander Brott, the brilliant young Canadian composer-pianist whose composition, "War and Peace", was awarded a prize by the Composers, Authors and Publishers Association. His guest on the opening broadcast will be our old and faithful friend, Anna Malenfant.

Czech Opera

On Friday, May 4th, 1945, the same day the war ended for the Canadian troops in Europe, the Czech underground movement began its armed uprising against the German forces of occupation. To celebrate the first anniversary of this happy event, the C.B.C. will present a special performance of Anton Dvorak's popular opera, "Rusdlka," over the Trans-Canada and French networks. The whole performance will be sung in Czech and will star Walter Schmolka, the celebrated Czech baritone who is now head of the Czechoslovakian Division of the C.B.C. International Service. Jan Mazaryk, president of the republic, will be heard speaking from Prague.

All those people (and they must be legion) who have a penchant for the late Eric Knight's lugubrious Yorkshire characters should tune in to the Buckingham Theatre "Curtain Time" broadcast on Wednesday, May 8th (C.B.C.—Trans-Canada), when the famous comedy, "Cockles for Tea", will be presented. The story has been adapted for radio by Alan King and features, among others, that redoubtable "elocutionist" of Little Albert fame, George Patton.

• •

SETTING A FASHION

THIS business of conducting without a score has a curious origin. It is due mainly to the fact that Toscanini's eyesight is poor and he became compelled some time ago to conduct without the score. This he offsets by studying his scores with the utmost care until he really knows them. The great Italian's misfortune was turned into a fad, and nowadays most conductors of position consider it their duty to avoid being seen in public with a score.
—Paul Henry Lang in The *Saturday Review of Literature*

IT'S *EASY* TO LEARN TO WRITE

The Magazine Institute, a private school owned, operated, and staffed by successful writers and editors, offers an up-to-the-minute course in writing for magazines, which makes it easy for beginners to get started in this rich field. You work in spare time at home. You may concentrate on either fiction or non-fiction. Send today for the FREE CATALOG describing the Magazine Institute method. No obligation.
THE MAGAZINE INSTITUTE, INC., Dept. 273-D
50 Rockefeller Plaza, Rockefeller Centre, New York 20, N.Y.

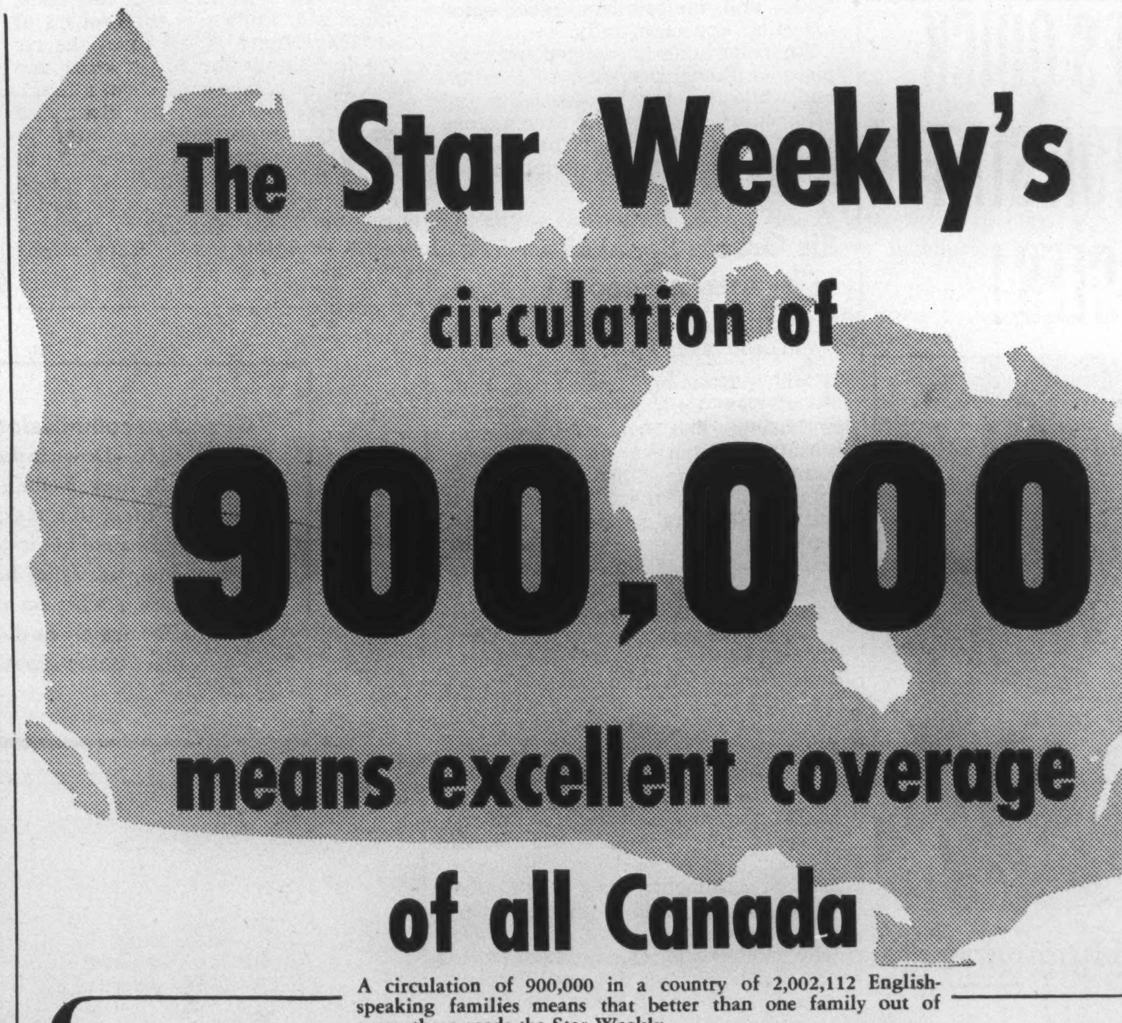
ACCOUNTANCY
AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

The Shaw Higher Accounting Courses by Mail prepare for all accounting positions. Choose the Shaw Course. 50 years of success. 500 expert accountants for reference. The broader your knowledge the better qualified you are for advancement when the opening occurs. Course is planned in 3 sections—we can catch step with you at any stage and guide you to the top. Allied subjects include: Cost Accounting, Auditing, Corporation Finance, Practical Banking, Business Administration, Secretarial Practice, Economics, Commercial Law, etc.
*Write for Catalogue, Shaw Schools, Dept.*RC57
HEAD OFFICE: 1130 BAY ST., TORONTO
Montreal Branch Office, Sun Life Bldg., Room 1656
SHAW SCHOOLS

RADIO ADVERTISERS

We represent 22 important markets, covered by 23 live Independent Radio Stations. Their keynote—and ours—is Service to their advertisers. May we discuss your radio plans with you?

HORACE N. STOVIN
AND COMPANY
Radio Station Representatives
Montreal • Toronto
Winnipeg



The Star Weekly's circulation of 900,000 means excellent coverage of all Canada

A circulation of 900,000 in a country of 2,002,112 English-speaking families means that better than one family out of every three reads the Star Weekly.
This circulation spreads, weekly, throughout the Dominion. . . Pouring into the large cities and thickly populated areas, pushing out into the smaller towns, penetrating right down to tiny villages.
Such circulation has tremendous power. For a product with national distribution the Star Weekly is a national campaign in itself.

Here, for example, is the breakdown by Provinces

	Total Families	English Families	Star Weekly Circulation	% Coverage of English Families
British Columbia	222,825	221,229	87,739	39.66
Alberta	195,351	188,894	72,132	38.19
Saskatchewan	197,387	189,237	52,643	27.82
Manitoba	163,338	154,515	47,754	30.90
Ontario	919,521	875,684	499,258	57.01
Quebec	700,617	161,339	67,404	41.78
New Brunswick	94,371	68,747	29,792	43.33
Nova Scotia	128,973	124,751	38,162	30.59
Prince Edward Island	19,080	17,710	4,299	24.27
All Other			6,045	
	2,641,463	2,002,106	905,288	45.21%

The STAR WEEKLY
PUBLISHED AT 80 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA
Montreal Advertising Offices: UNIVERSITY TOWER BLDG. • U.S. Representatives: WARD-GRIFFITH CO. INC.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Quaker Temperament Facing The Stresses of The World

THE BULWARK, a novel, by Theodore Dreiser. (Doubleday, $3.00.)

SOLON BARNES is a Quaker, brought up in the mild and loving greyness of a silent faith, waiting for the Inner Light to direct his thinking and doing. Day's work in diligence, trading in honor, as friend with friend, make his whole life. All imagination and dreaming are channelled towards the glory of God as understood by George Fox, the Book of Discipline and John Woolman's Journal.

Married to another gentle soul, walled-off from the vanities of this world, he begets five children and seeks to form them on the accepted pattern. Gradually each one rebels. The "serious" son sinks into the small business of money-grubbing, the mercurial son, unchained from home, is a young waster who becomes involved with two companions in the death of a loose girl and commits suicide. Each of the three daughters is far from the Book of Discipline.

Meanwhile Solon has become a man of property, a banker of the "old school" seeing with distaste the reckless speculation of his fellow Directors and finally bringing in an official of the U.S. Treasury to compel a greater coverage of collateral against kite-flying loans. It seems to him that every principle of the good life is violated by all men, even by the children he reared in love and hope. Disillusioned, he resigns from the Bank and goes into retirement, while one of his business associates asserts that the man's principles "are too high for these times."

In old age, while walking in his garden he perceives on a rose-bush a dragon-fly—a jewelled creature marvellous in color and design—and begins to appreciate that many things which he thought he had understood he did not understand at all. The God of love and righteousness was also the God of beauty.

There is no humor in the tale, but the gleam of irony is everywhere. Thus Dreiser condemns the narrowness of one admirable belief and the hateful rot of no belief. Thus he denounces at once self-righteousness and no righteousness, other-worldliness and materialism, misdirected affection and plain folly.

Each character is rounded and complete in thought, speech and action and while the style is pedestrian and often short of grace, the architecture of the tale is of distinguished quality and the spirit of pity illuminates it all.

•

Sir Oracle Speaks

By JOHN H. YOCOM

TOP SECRET, by Ralph Ingersoll. (McLeod, $3.75.)

THE "crusading" editor of *P.M.* of New York raises the hackles of Canadian and British soldiers with sensational charges of mismanagement within the Allied second front command. His thesis is that since the British were so clumsy and deceptive in war, Americans should be wary about working out the peace with them, and that Great Britain is now attempting to commit the U.S. to an anti-Russia policy. He selects only facts that support this thesis, mostly from the miscellaneous information he picked up while with G-3 (Plans and Operations) of the U.S. Army.

Ingersoll condemns the British for being the defeatist half of OVERLORD planning staff and for causing most of the "snafus." His whole account is developed on this anti-British sentiment; how the British variously strove to postpone D-day, got Roosevelt to name Eisenhower, who had been an Anglophile in North Africa and whom Ingersoll doesn't consider a general but a "chairman of the board."

After the landing is secured, Ingersoll sees the whole operation of defeating Germany merely by conquering the enemy opposite Bradley's 12th Army Group. Bradley, not Montgomery, should have had the priorities. Ingersoll forgets that the toughest panzer and S.S. divisions were facing the Canadians and British. Seventy-five yard runs make good football but letting Patton plunge deep into Germany before Caen, Falaise, Scheldt Estuary, etc., were settled would have been foolish warfare.

The editor's whitewashing of Bradley's responsibility for the Ardennes breakthrough is plainly silly. The thing occurred because of (1) poor intelligence by the 9th and 1st U.S. Armies, and (2) Bradley's not passing to Eisenhower and Montgomery's 21st Army Group any information on a German offensive. Contrary to what Ingersoll says, Monty didn't get out of Holland to save British skins in those days but to put his Desert Rats as backstops at Liège and Namur, in case Patton didn't reach Bastogne and Von Rundstedt's bulge couldn't be whittled.

Ingersoll can never be an analyst of high international politics and war planning with such schoolboy peevishness.

Ross Munro, author of "Gauntlet to Overlord" which won the Governor-General's Award for non-fiction.

•

Towards The North

THE NORTHLAND, ONTARIO, by O. T. G. Williamson, (Ryerson, $1.50.)

TO most people in the southern reaches of Ontario knowledge of the region north of Sudbury is fragmentary and often starred with curious errors. The author of this book, who is well known to the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, has known the region intimately for forty years and here, in the compass of about a hundred pages, sets down the history of discovery, progress and prospect in mining, lumbering and agriculture in a most interesting manner. Persons in doubt about where to go for an instructive and enjoyable holiday should read this book. They might get ideas.

"Mr. Bunthorne"

OSCAR WILDE, a selection from his works edited with biographical and critical notes by Richard Aldington. (Viking Portable; Macmillans, $2.75.)

THE poseur who came to grief is best remembered by "The Ballad of Reading Jail." "The Picture of Dorian Gray" and "The Importance Of Being Earnest." These are here included together with a considerable amount of minor material. Mr. Aldington's introduction is comprehensive and in cynical mood.

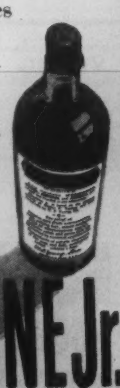
All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

★HERE'S QUICK AID FOR STIFF MUSCLES!

★help nature carry off "fatigue acids"!

Often when you overexercise, poisonous waste products called "fatigue acids" settle in your muscles, make them swell and pain follows. But rub those sore, aching muscles with Absorbine Jr. and stepped-up blood circulation helps carry off "fatigue acids." Ah—there's grand relief! As the swelling subsides, your muscles relax, and soon you feel tiptop again. Always keep Absorbine Jr. handy. At all drugstores. $1.25 a bottle.

W. F. Young, Inc.
Lyman House,
Montreal.



★ABSORBINE Jr.

Serving Canada since before Confederation

1866 1946

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED

The Old Canadian Company

HEAD OFFICE • OTTAWA
262 Wellington Street

511 Place d'Armes
MONTREAL

1110 Montreal Trust Bldg.
TORONTO

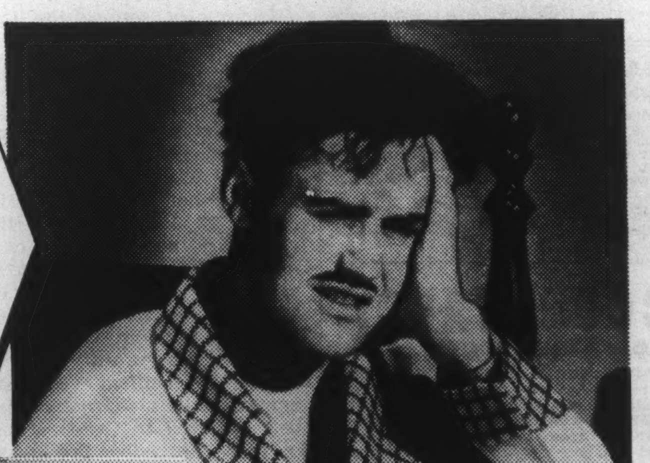
HOWARD W. PILLOW
President

CHARLES G. COWAN
Vice-Pres. & Man. Dir.

G. HAROLD BURLAND
Sec.-Treas.

Buy War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps

"Good-bye commissions"—sighed Ralph.—Down in the dumps with a dull, logy feeling, he certainly didn't feel like making calls. He took a laxative but it didn't bring the fast, complete relief he needed. Though he's a whiz on recalling names, unfortunately he didn't remember that *laxative action alone is not enough.*



"Thanks for the order"—said Jack. — He, too, woke feeling below par — but he knew what to do. The minute he got up, he drank a brimming glass of Sal Hepatica—the sparkling saline laxative that also combats excess gastric acidity. He got after both causes of his distress. Now he's ready to make friends and influence customers—thanks to Sal Hepatica's speedy relief.

"Sal Hepatica is Speedy —it works quickly— usually within an hour."
"It's gentle, pleasant— leaves no disagreeable after-effects."
"Combats excess gastric acidity as well as constipation."
"It's good for a wide variety of common ailments."

SAL HEPATICA

gentle, speedy, saline laxative—combats excess gastric acidity, too

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada

THE BOOKSHELF

A Close-Up of General Eisenhower Facing His Sea of Troubles

MY THREE YEARS WITH EISENHOWER, by Captain Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N. (Musson, $5.00)

"SIR," said Dr. Johnson, "Does anybody ever read *all* a book?" Here is a record in diary form which runs to 876 pages plus an obese index, and any one with a lot of time on his hands might well be excused for reading it all. For the style is colloquial, such as any American college man might use in a "bull-session." The theme is the daily life and trouble of a soldier who had the most notable command in all history, the armies, navies and air forces of two great nations differing radically in all customs and outlook, but pursuing one aim; that of beating tyranny into the ground.

Eisenhower had the colossal task of fusing into one the conflicting views of President and Prime Minister, of this general and that, of this admiral and that; not in main policies, of course, but in thousands of contributory details. It took a man of settled character, humorous understanding and nickel-steel nerves to be equal to the demand.

How he faced the problems of every day is told in this companionable book, written by a naval aide who had been on reserve when appointed as *fidus Achates* to the Commander in Chief, first in North Africa—in the Darlan business, then in Italy—in the Badoglio trouble, then in London and France, to the final glory.

Concerning the Canadian armed forces there are a few points of special interest. After Mountbatten's report on the Dieppe raid in which 6,000 troops were engaged, fifty of whom were Americans, Eisenhower was asked to decorate four of the American rangers for conspicuous gallantry. He replied that he wouldn't bestow medals on the Americans until after the Canadians, British and fighting French had been decorated, since "the tail shouldn't wag the dog."

The request of General McNaughton for permission to visit the Canadian division in Sicily had been denied by General Alexander commanding the British Fifteenth Army Group for two reasons; (1) that transportation was not available, and (2) that to entertain a distinguished visitor during active operations would interfere with the work of staff officers.

When Eisenhower discussed the diplomatic side of the dispute with Alexander, the latter saw no reason to change his opinion, and the Commander in Chief felt obliged to respect his judgment especially, as he had no wish to intrude in "a family matter" between Great Britain and Canada.

Under the date of November 3, 1944 the diarist wrote: "I was at Ike's office today when the good news came in from Monty that the approaches to Antwerp and the Scheldt Estuary are now completely free from enemy interference. Ike immediately expressed his thanks to Monty personally, and asked him to convey his congratulations to General Crerar and his First Canadian Army."

This book is no "show-off" performance, no paean of boot-licking adulation, but the honest record of an intelligent American concerning a friend who was up against everything for three years and never quailed until the task was done.

•

For The Youngest

WATCH THE KITTEN GROW by William Hall; Pictures by Ruth Carroll. (Oxford, $1.25)

HERE, for the smallest person in your family, is a collection of fourteen humorous cat-pictures, brilliantly painted and reproduced in color. The paper is stout and will withstand mauling.

•

War After Peace

A FRENCHMAN MUST DIE, a novel, by Kay Boyle. (Musson, $3.00.)

AFTER the liberation of Paris remnants of the Darnand Militia, Laval's storm-troopers after the Nazi model, wormed their way into the underground *résistance* and killed many of the leaders, despite the efforts of the purged police. This tale deals with the pursuit of a noted collaborationist by a French American of the "underground", determined to arrest him, and by a burly victim of his cruelties intent on blood-revenge. There is a love-story, of course, as any "thriller" needs. But the background of the story, a broken, shattered, starving France, is admirably drawn.

•

The Unknown Country

THE STORY OF BURMA, by F. Tennyson Jesse. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

A MARVEL of diligence is Miss Jesse. Turning aside for a while from novels she writes here a history of Burma at once informing, entertaining and even thrilling. For this beautiful land has had more than its just share of bloody tyranny and outrage. Only after the British moved in on Thibaw and his professional executioners did the land have comparative rest.

Miss Jesse questions the wisdom of the policy of uniting the country to India. The differences between Indians and Burmese are too great in all respects. These differences she outlines with respect to religion, education and temperament. She deals with the retreat before the Japanese, the scarcity of "quislings", and the Battle of Manipur which put a period to Japanese success. Altogether, a book well done.

•

BURMA SURGEON RETURNS, by Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave. (McLeod, $3.75.)

Dr. Seagrave's sequel to "Burma Surgeon" is in the same chatty vein as the former book and re-introduces his body of gay and competent Burmese nurses who took the long trail with Stilwell to the comparative safety of China. Here they are on the return trip, past corpses and skeletons without number, but gallant and uncomplaining as before.

Converted Lamb

CHARCOAL, by Lloyd Coe. (Oxford, $1.25)

THIS is the tale, for small persons, of the black lamb that had a most unpleasant disposition, even after he had rolled in whitewash to make himself presentable in the rest of the all-white flock. But a flash of charity came over him and he stood out in the rain to protect some bunnies. Virtue was its own reward. *And how!*

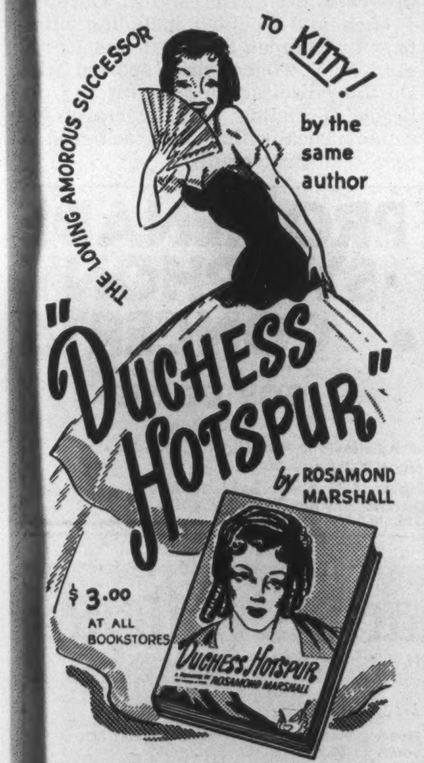
•

Italy at War

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY, by Edward Seago, (Collins, $5.00.)

THE author of this fascinating quarto of 100 pages is a British artist who followed the Eighth Army as a freelance from Florence to Ravenna, interpreting in color or in sepia wash the drama of every day. Ruin and peace are in eternal contrast in these vivid pictures. The artist explains in some detail what he was trying to do and there is an appreciative introduction by Viscount Alexander.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID



THE LOVING AMOROUS SUCCESSOR TO KITTY! by the same author
"DUCHESS HOTSPUR"
DUCHESS HOTSPUR ROSAMOND MARSHALL
by ROSAMOND MARSHALL

$3.00 AT ALL BOOKSTORES

A picturesque, vibrant story of one of England's loveliest wanton ladies whose affaires d'amour were slightly indiscreet.

Read "Duchess Hotspur"

A McLeod Book

PERFECT YOUR
French...
In This Ideal Setting
McGILL UNIVERSITY
French Summer School
JUNE 27 TO AUGUST 9, 1946

The McGill French Summer School is a long established and popular School. It provides carefully graded instruction for those who wish to improve their command of spoken and written French and at the same time offers a wide range of cultural courses, some of which lead to the M.A. degree at McGill or elsewhere. All courses in intermediate and advanced sections are of University standard. Certificates show equivalent semester hours for university credit. Students are advised to stay in University residence with French staff. French alone spoken at all times. Conversation and practical work with the language in a natural French atmosphere. Resident scholarships for meritorious students.

Fee (tuition, board and room) $190.00

Write now for prospectus, to:
SECRETARY, FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL
McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL, CANADA

THEIR ROAD TO *Enjoyment*

Two million or more motorists from the States visit us each year ... thousands for the sheer beauty of our countryside. Let's see to it that our hospitality matches the perfection of our lakes and hills.

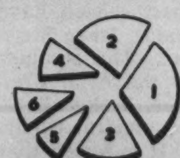
WHAT CAN I DO?

The answer is—plenty! Here are some of the things anybody can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman.

1. Find out all about what your own neighbourhood offers and become a booster.
2. Write your friends in the States about Ontario, show them when they come that you're really proud of your province.
3. Try to make all our visitors glad they came, and be really enthusiastic about it.
4. If they ask for information or directions, take time to answer them fully and graciously.
5. In any business dealings you may have with them, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up, just follow the "Golden Rule!"

On Sidney Bay Hill, Bruce Peninsula, Ontario.

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS ... *it's good business!*



Worth his weight in gold! Actually, the Province of Ontario, in pre-war years, profited to almost the same extent from tourist business as it did from the gold mining industry. It is up to each of us to see that this business goes on growing.

This diagram, based on figures supplied by the Hotel Association, shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Retail stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday, so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend in Canada.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

PLANNING A HOLIDAY?
Tune in "Ontario Holiday"
CFRB 10:30 p.m.
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

Labatt's

Published in the Public Interest by John Labatt Limited

MUSICAL EVENTS

Coast-to-Coast Musical Activity During First Postwar Season

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE transition period between concert seasons is with us, when out-of-town orchestras, like the Philadelphia Symphony, visit. Canadians in many centres across the country may look back upon their first postwar season with pride and fond memories. Similarly, if one can judge from the plans for spring and summer which have come to our notice, the musical organizations of Canada have prepared other interesting programs. In three issues we are making a sample coast-to-coast survey.

Of the musical bodies in Halifax the Community Concert Association is busy reviving and rebuilding its work for next season after a wartime break. For more than 60 years this group has been promoting music and part-singing in the city, annual spring festivals with chorus and orchestra and outstanding soloists from other centres in Canada and U.S. On many occasions the Philharmonic Chorus has been heard over the C.B.C. network.

Dropping in on L'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec, we find Lt. Edwin Belanger, the director, and other members of the orchestra studying the question of summer concerts, after the regular October-May season of Sunday performances. On Saturday afternoons previous to the Sunday concerts, young people listen to the 60-piece orchestra. So popular have these been that the directors are doubling the number of programs for next season. Among some of the guest-conductors have been Wilfrid Pelletier, Désiré Defauw, and Jean Beaudet. Maurice Blackburn conducted one of his latest compositions during the current season.

Montreal's Orchestra

The present series of Les Concerts Symphoniques of Montreal started last October and will finish on May 15. During that time the orchestra, under Désiré Defauw, will have given 10 double concerts and 8 children's matinées. Top-flight names stud the list of visiting artists. Conductors have included Vladimir Golschmann, Bruno Walter, and Fritz Busch; among the soloists have been pianist Alexander Brailowsky, violinist Zino Francescatti, pianists Robert Casadesus, Rudolf Serkin and Artur Rubinstein, cellist Gregor Piatigorsky. The last concert in May will be Verdi's "Requiem," with Dr. Defauw conducting and Met stars Vivian Della Chiesa, Hertha Glatz, Mario Berini and Nicolas Moscona as soloists. The 8 symphonic children's matinées are being directed by Mr. Wilfrid Pelletier, whose ability to pack so many activities into one man's career, is truly amazing.

During July and August will be held the summer concerts on the terrace on Mount Royal's cool summit. As many as 8,000 people have attended a single concert, while outside the barricades have huddled poorer and thriftier souls listening to the worthwhile music.

In Montreal is one of the oldest music clubs in Canada, the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, founded in 1892. It continues to develop and contribute to the musical life of the city. The group has introduced to Montreal, and sometimes to Canada, many world-renowned artists. The current season has included Jennie Tourel, Robert Goldsand, Martial Singher, Rudolf Serkin, Leslie Holmes, Schola Cantorum of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, and Zino Francescatti. Chamber music —and deservedly—has always had a special place in the work of the club. An educational feature is the half-fee student membership, giving young musicians an opportunity to hear fine artists.

Young Philharmonic

The two-year-old Ottawa Philharmonic orchestra already has had two winter series of 5 concerts each and four Pop concerts last summer. Guest artists this past season have included Gyorgy Sandor, Isaac Stern and Jean Dickenson. The summer series, sponsored by the A. J. Freiman department store, broke all attendance records for musical events in the capital city. It is hoped that the Pops will be repeated this year. Allard de Ridder, internationally known conductor and formerly with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, is the regular conductor.

The busy musical season in Ottawa reached a high peak with the major presentation of Handel's "Messiah" during Holy Week, the fifth performance of the work by the Ottawa Choral Union during the last four years. A capable orchestra of Ottawa musicians supported the 150 singers under the leadership of able conductor W. Allister Crandall. The soloists, Audrey Farnell, soprano, and Joseph Laderoute, tenor, have now sung in Ottawa for the Choral Union on several occasions. Evaleen K. Dunlop, contralto, won great acceptance, as did baritone Robert Grooters of Philadelphia in his Canadian début. This season the Choral Union has performed Bach's "Christmas Oratorio", Stanford's "Revenge", Elgar's "For the Fallen", and John Ireland's "These things Shall Be".

The winter season in Toronto has been replete with 56 concerts by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, special programs by the Mendelssohn Choir, including presentations of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and Bach's "St. Mathew Passion," fortnightly recitals at the Conservatory, the Casavant Society's series of organ recitals, and dozens of other organizations' events. Outstanding musical performances were presented by musical groups associated with business organizations — Gilbert and Sullivan by the Canada Packers Operatic Society, "Floradora" by the Eaton Choral Society, and a general concert by the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Choral Society.

Proms Again

The 24 Prom Concerts in Varsity Arena by the Toronto Philharmonic orchestra, commencing May 7, will be the weekly musical attractions for the coming season. Tentative plans for guest-artists include pianist Percy Grainger, dancer Pauline Koner, soprano Jean Dickenson, tenor Donald Dame, contralto Portia White and tenor Mario Lanza. Baritone Igor Gorin will sing on May 7 with Fritz Mahler conducting the orchestra.

Since the Proms were started 12 years ago, the attendance has been 1,355,400. During last summer's series 118,290 citizens and visitors attended; 143 musicians were given summer employment, including 59 who play during the winter season with the T. S. O. Each year during the war 16 broadcasts of one hour's duration were recorded and sent overseas. Servicemen were given 8,000 free tickets. The orchestra raised over $20,000 for war charities.

Next week we shall continue our musical sample survey at Brantford, Ontario.

Master Artists

Two piano recitals of outstanding merit took place in Toronto last week —one by the Czech Rudolf Firkusny, the other by the British pianist and Empire adjudicator Lloyd Powell.

Perhaps in technique and sheer brilliance the younger man had the slightest edge on white-haired Powell, but the latter gave more evidences of pianistic poetry. The two recitals could have constituted an object course for master piano classes. Unfortunately attendances at both were light.

Firkusny has simply mastered the piano; and although at times—especially in something like the Stravinsky "Petrouchka" ballet music or the Chopin Barcarolle—a listener may detect bravura, in its tonality his art shows high-purposed concepts. Hearing his Mozart Sonata in C major and Chopin's Etudes and Ballade one knows that sincerity has superseded sensation and fireworks.

In César Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Powell played with the subtlest inflections and colors. Of course, a graduate student might have taken the same care. But Powell showed an additional deep logic of the interpretative plan, which only a master pianist can catch.

The Britisher included quieter numbers—Ireland's "Amberley Wild Brooks", Debussy's "Cloches a travers les feuilles", and Poulenc's "Pastourelle" in the second half of his program, ended with the Chopin group. Firkusny played sensational music of his countrymen — Smetana, Martinu, Janacek—and Stravinsky's ballet music in his second half. He didn't permit his audience to cease marvelling until his first encore, Chopin's Waltz, Op. 64, No. 2. Then listeners could relax and sit back from the edge of their seats.

Dedication

In her Toronto recital a fortnight ago, Portia White, majestically tall colored contralto of Halifax, was being applauded repeatedly after singing a group of English ballads and Negro spirituals. Portia returned with accompanist Wolfgang Rose. The audience became hushed. Spoke Portia: "I want to dedicate my next song, 'Let Us Break Bread Together on Our Knees', to Miss Edith Read of Branksome Hall." Why the dedication? That sent newsmen and -women snooping.

It seemed that Miss Read heard Portia sing for the first time in their home town of Halifax five years ago. Although Miss Read "didn't know a thing about music", she hurried to Toronto to engage Eaton Auditorium for her discovery. There on November 7, 1941, Portia White had her Canadian début. Miss Read's pupils at Branksome had sold tickets to insure a full house. "Portia should have been pushed on the stage years ago", said Miss Read. In March, two years ago, she made her début in New York's Town Hall. The audience stood up and applauded.

Portia White belongs to a talented family. Her father was an athlete, a doctor of divinity, and in World War I the first negro chaplain in the British Empire. Her married sister has done considerable composing. Sister Yvonne, like Portia, studies singing. Nephew Ernest at the age of 2 had perfect pitch.

Portia's old teacher, tense and sharp-eyed Dr. Ernesto Vinci, was standing in the wings of Massey Hall's stage during her recent concert. He heard her sing two arias which he had probably taught her— one from Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" and Donizetti's "Au Fernando". Last week she gave a concert in Baltimore.

Miss White's contralto voice has beautiful tone, range, purity; lessons, practice and Dr. Vinci have seen to those things. But there is a warmth of personality—at times even a fire —in her singing, for which character and friends like Miss Read have had a lot of responsibility.

Short Notes

Gordon Thompson, Toronto music publisher, while acting as Master of Ceremonies for a ship's concert on the Aquitania recently, introduced Shane Alexander, 10-year-old son of the Governor General, in his first public piano performance.

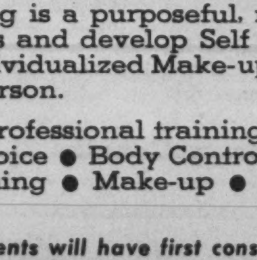
Frances Dutton, mezzo-soprano from Vancouver, gave her New York début recital at Times Hall last month before an audience warmly appreciative of her sincere and intelligent performance. She sang a program in Italian, English, German, French and Spanish including numbers by Handel, Schubert and Respighi. N. Y. *Times* critic reported Miss Dutton "disclosed a warmth and delicacy of feeling with generally excellent vocalization that achieved a really musical result."

Music Teachers and Pupils
TORONTO
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
MIDSUMMER EXAMINATIONS
Practical — June and July
Theory — June 8th, 10th and 11th
Applications and fees must reach the Conservatory not later than
MAY 15th, 1946
135 College Street, Toronto 2B 23

OPERA
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Wed., May 15th
RIGOLETTO
Thursday, May 16th
The New American
Grand Opera Co.
Nino Di Salle, Manager
Seats $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Inc. tax)
MAIL ORDERS NOW — Enclose stamped self-addressed envelope.
MASSEY HALL

THE GREAT
VIENNESE
COMPOSER
OSCAR
STRAUS
IN PERSON
with
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Biruta Ramoska, Soprano • Leopold Simoneau, Tenor
THURSDAY, MAY 9
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Tax incl.)
SEATS NOW
MASSEY HALL

Opening Concert
TUESDAY, MAY 7
at 8 o'clock
Varsity Arena
FRITZ MAHLER
Guest Conductor
PROMENADE SYMPHONY • CONCERTS
Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra
IGOR GORIN
Baritone
Tickets: Reserved, $1.00, 60c; General Admission, 40c (first 1,000—25c)
— BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN —
Prom Box Office—Heintzman's (10 a.m.-4.30 p.m.; Sat., 10-12.30—AD. 6269), also Moodey's. Arena Box Office Tuesday only.
ERNEST JOHNSON, MANAGER



Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
• *A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto*
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses, and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding under resident Mistresses. Valuable scholarships offered.
CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., Principal
170R

DRESS REHEARSAL
offers
Three courses as an adventure for professional and social advancement

PERSONALITY planning is a purposeful, result-getting course to release your latent capabilities and develop Self Confidence through ● Poise ● Diction ● Grooming ● Individualized Make-up ● Business Psychology ● directed by Inez Misener Pierson.

DRAMA: A thorough, professional training in the technique of modern acting. The course includes: Voice ● Body Control ● Interpretation of roles ● Staging of plays ● Costuming ● Make-up ● Recordings ● directed by Anton Diffring.

Students will have first consideration for DRESS REHEARSAL'S Repertory Company in the fall.

REHEARSAL FOR ACHIEVEMENT is a blueprint for your personal career. Well-known experts present a timely, realistic course in ● Business Relations ● Salesmanship ● Advertising Principles ● Effective Speech ● directed by C. William Wright.

For full details telephone EL. 0119 (10 a.m. till 8 p.m.)
DRESS REHEARSAL LIMITED
Suite 403 ● Sixty-Nine Yonge Street ● Toronto

THE FILM PARADE

The Religious and Period Film Are Today's Best Box Office

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE smart money these days, from the producer's point of view, seems to lie in presenting either religious films or costume drama; and the genius who could combine the two forms in a single production would probably be in a position to order specifications for his new swimming pool before the cameras even started rolling.

From the rational point of view the screen has just as much right to exploit religion as history; so the faint creep of distaste one feels at the commercialized reverence and the holy but awfully knowing camera-lighting of some recent films may just be set down to old-fashioned prejudice. Still there it is, and sometimes when I get a sense of irrational depression and trace it back to its source, I find it rises from nothing more than the prospect of having some day to sit through that divine far-off event, the spectacular screen presentation of Mr. Lloyd Douglas's "The Robe."

A film like "Going My Way" is always acceptable because it is filled with warmth and feeling and lighted by an odd sense of character. It was quite obvious that, in making it, Director Leo McCarey was so deeply absorbed in the material itself that material ends hardly came into his calculation. By comparison its successor "The Bells of St. Mary's" is as obvious in its appeal as the rattling of a tin cup.

Since films with religious "treatment" are so clearly in demand we are probably in for an almost endless cycle of them. So we might as well take what pleasure we can from them merely as entertainment, without being too squeamish about their air of glossy dedication, or too irritably aware that from the Hollywood point of view thar's gold in them thar hills of salvation.

Costume Detail

The charm of period pictures, apart from the fact that they allow us to escape from our own deplorable century, is that they provide a variety of history without tears. The screen may be just as arbitrary about human behavior in the Eighteenth Century as in the Twentieth; but at least the details of costume, furnishings and interiors are as accurate as a toiling army of researchers can make them. Thus you may discover from a film like "Kitty" how the well-dressed man of the Eighteenth Century carried his pocket-handkerchief (he trailed it from his lower right-hand pocket). You will have to make up your own mind, however, about whether Gainsborough actually painted the Blue Boy to spite an elderly colleague or whether some bright mind in the studio thought up the idea as a way of introducing a familiar cultural landmark into the picture.

Dirty Face

"Kitty" here is played by Paulette Goddard, probably the only actress in Hollywood who can look attractive with her hair uncombed and a dirty face. "Kitty," a Cockney waif, is picked up by Thomas Gainsborough who makes her wash her face and then reproduces her on canvas as a period beauty. After that she passes into the keeping of a bankrupt peer (Ray Milland), who in less time than it takes to believe teaches her to pick up her dropped aspirates and enunciate in the pear-shaped tones of a born lady. The motives of Kitty's benefactor are as low as possible — he wants to marry her off to a duke and cut in on the marriage settlement. He is a deplorable heel, so Kitty loves him devotedly and lets him in handsomely on the profits of her marriages —her husbands drop off like flies.

Eventually, however, she loses her patience with her mercenary young man and cuts him off without a shilling just as she is about to marry another Duke, owner of the larger part of Scotland. This brings him round in no time, but it is hardly worth while speculating on the motives behind his reform since he is never permitted to be anything except a cardboard lover of a very inferior grade.

Paulette Goddard succeeds in enlivening the story to certain extent with her vitality and high spirits, but for the most part "Kitty" is just the Pygmalion legend done in a series of period tableaux. The production is highly elaborate but in spite of the obvious care that has been taken to reproduce the period the extravagance suggests Hollywood of the Twentieth Century rather than London in the Eighteenth.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE ROAD TO UTOPIA. Another in the Bing Crosby-Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour travelogue series. As usual it goes out of its way to make as little sense as possible and is generally successful.

A WALK IN THE SUN. Story of a G. I. beach landing at Salerno. A vivid and memorable film in spite of some slickness in characterization.

THE SAILOR TAKES A WIFE. A routine comedy made beguiling by the performances of Robert Walker and June Allyson.

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S. Follow-up to "Going My Way," with Ingrid Bergman substituting for Barry Fitzgerald. Any resemblances to the original film are not coincidental.

THE HARVEY GIRLS. Judy Garland as an idealistic Harvey waitress and Ray Bolger as himself make this big and rather foolish musical pleasant entertainment.

VACATION FROM MARRIAGE. Pleasant English comedy in which Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr take a refresher course in how to be happy though married.

Ettore Mazzoleni, associate conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, who conducted the recent performance of the first full-length Canadian opera, "Deirdre of the Sorrows", (libretto by John Coulter and music by Dr. Healey Willan), is seen here at the opera's broadcast by the C.B.C. with Frances James, soprano, who sang the principal role. William Morton (right) was male lead and sang the romantic tenor role of Naisi.

Dutch youngsters in England for a rest and in order to restore their health were guests of British Boy Scouts and made use of their camps. A group of them are seen here at a camp in Hertfordshire. Evidently that stew smells good to them.

MOULTON COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED 1888 TORONTO
Residential and Day School for Girls
Grade 1 to University Entrance
Music • Art • Crafts • Sports
86 BLOOR ST. EAST, NEAR YONGE
Easily Reached by Street Cars
For illustrated brochure
Write or telephone The Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

FOR 61 YEARS
LIQUID VENEER
FURNITURE POLISH
Has Been a Leader in QUALITY
Your Dealer has Liquid Veneer
LIQUID VENEER CORPORATION
Fort Erie North, Ont.

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.

"Springtime, the Only Pretty Ring Time"

"Sweet lovers, love the Spring" . . . and the weddings it always brings. If you are to be a Spring bride, you will look serene and lovely, your wedding will be traditionally perfect if you entrust it all to Simpson's Bride's Counsel. There is no fee for this helpful Simpson service.

Simpson's

MUSICAL EVENTS

Coast-to-Coast Musical Activity During First Postwar Season

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE transition period between concert seasons is with us, when out-of-town orchestras, like the Philadelphia Symphony, visit. Canadians in many centres across the country may look back upon their first postwar season with pride and fond memories. Similarly, if one can judge from the plans for spring and summer which have come to our notice, the musical organizations of Canada have prepared other interesting programs. In three issues we are making a sample coast-to-coast survey.

Of the musical bodies in Halifax the Community Concert Association is busy reviving and rebuilding its work for next season after a wartime break. For more than 60 years this group has been promoting music and part-singing in the city, annual spring festivals with chorus and orchestra and outstanding soloists from other centres in Canada and U.S. On many occasions the Philharmonic Chorus has been heard over the C.B.C. network.

Dropping in on L'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec, we find Lt. Edwin Belanger, the director, and other members of the orchestra studying the question of summer concerts, after the regular October-May season of Sunday performances. On Saturday afternoons previous to the Sunday concerts, young people listen to the 60-piece orchestra. So popular have these been that the directors are doubling the number of programs for next season. Among some of the guest-conductors have been Wilfrid Pelletier, Désiré Defauw, and Jean Beaudet. Maurice Blackburn conducted one of his latest compositions during the current season.

Montreal's Orchestra

The present series of Les Concerts Symphoniques of Montreal started last October and will finish on May 15. During that time the orchestra, under Désiré Defauw, will have given 10 double concerts and 8 children's matinées. Top-flight names stud the list of visiting artists. Conductors have included Vladimir Golschmann, Bruno Walter, and Fritz Busch; among the soloists have been pianist Alexander Brailowsky, violinist Zino Francescatti, pianists Robert Casadesus, Rudolf Serkin and Artur Rubinstein, cellist Gregor Piatigorsky. The last concert in May will be Verdi's "Requiem," with Dr. Defauw conducting and Met stars Vivian Della Chiesa, Hertha Glatz, Mario Berini and Nicolas Moscona as soloists. The 8 symphonic children's matinées are being directed by Mr. Wilfrid Pelletier, whose ability to pack so many activities into one man's career, is truly amazing.

During July and August will be held the summer concerts on the terrace on Mount Royal's cool summit. As many as 8,000 people have attended a single concert, while outside the barricades have huddled poorer and thriftier souls listening to the worthwhile music.

In Montreal is one of the oldest music clubs in Canada, the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, founded in 1892. It continues to develop and contribute to the musical life of the city. The group has introduced to Montreal, and sometimes to Canada, many world-renowned artists. The current season has included Jennie Tourel, Robert Goldsand, Martial Singher, Rudolf Serkin, Leslie Holmes, Schola Cantorum of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, and Zino Francescatti. Chamber music—and deservedly—has always had a special place in the work of the club. An educational feature is the half-fee student membership, giving young musicians an opportunity to hear fine artists.

Young Philharmonic

The two-year-old Ottawa Philharmonic orchestra already has had two winter series of 5 concerts each and four Pop concerts last summer. Guest artists this past season have included Gyorgy Sandor, Isaac Stern and Jean Dickenson. The summer series, sponsored by the A. J. Freiman department store, broke all attendance records for musical events in the capital city. It is hoped that the Pops will be repeated this year. Allard de Ridder, internationally known conductor and formerly with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, is the regular conductor.

The busy musical season in Ottawa reached a high peak with the major presentation of Handel's "Messiah" during Holy Week, the fifth performance of the work by the Ottawa Choral Union during the last four years. A capable orchestra of Ottawa musicians supported the 150 singers under the leadership of able conductor W. Allister Crandall. The soloists, Audrey Farnell, soprano, and Joseph Laderoute, tenor, have now sung in Ottawa for the Choral Union on several occasions. Evaleen K. Dunlop, contralto, won great acceptance, as did baritone Robert Grooters of Philadelphia in his Canadian début. This season the Choral Union has performed Bach's "Christmas Oratorio", Stanford's "Revenge", Elgar's "For the Fallen", and John Ireland's "These things Shall Be".

The winter season in Toronto has been replete with 56 concerts by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, special programs by the Mendelssohn Choir, including presentations of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and Bach's "St. Mathew Passion," fortnightly recitals at the Conservatory, the Casavant Society's series of organ recitals, and dozens of other organizations' events. Outstanding musical performances were presented by musical groups associated with business organizations — Gilbert and Sullivan by the Canada Packers Operatic Society, "Floradora" by the Eaton Choral Society, and a general concert by the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Choral Society.

Proms Again

The 24 Prom Concerts in Varsity Arena by the Toronto Philharmonic orchestra, commencing May 7, will be the weekly musical attractions for the coming season. Tentative plans for guest-artists include pianist Percy Grainger, dancer Pauline Koner, soprano Jean Dickenson, tenor Donald Dame, contralto Portia White and tenor Mario Lanza. Baritone Igor Gorin will sing on May 7 with Fritz Mahler conducting the orchestra.

Since the Proms were started 12 years ago, the attendance has been 1,355,400. During last summer's series 118,290 citizens and visitors attended; 143 musicians were given summer employment, including 59 who play during the winter season with the T. S. O. Each year during the war 16 broadcasts of one hour's duration were recorded and sent overseas. Servicemen were given 8,000 free tickets. The orchestra raised over $20,000 for war charities.

Next week we shall continue our musical sample survey at Brantford, Ontario.

Master Artists

Two piano recitals of outstanding merit took place in Toronto last week—one by the Czech Rudolf Firkusny, the other by the British pianist and Empire adjudicator Lloyd Powell.

Perhaps in technique and sheer brilliance the younger man had the slightest edge on white-haired Powell, but the latter gave more evidences of pianistic poetry. The two recitals could have constituted an object course for master piano classes. Unfortunately attendances at both were light.

Firkusny has simply mastered the piano; and although at times—especially in something like the Stravinsky "Petrouchka" ballet music or the Chopin Barcarolle—a listener may detect bravura, in its tonality his art shows high-purposed concepts. Hearing his Mozart Sonata in C major and Chopin's Etudes and Ballade one knows that sincerity has superseded sensation and fireworks.

In César Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Powell played with the subtlest inflections and colors. Of course, a graduate student might have taken the same care. But Powell showed an additional deep logic of the interpretative plan, which only a master pianist can catch.

The Britisher included quieter numbers—Ireland's "Amberley Wild Brooks", Debussy's "Cloches a travers les feuilles", and Poulenc's "Pastourelle" in the second half of his program, ended with the Chopin group. Firkusny played sensational music of his countrymen — Smetana, Martinu, Janacek—and Stravinsky's ballet music in his second half. He didn't permit his audience to cease marvelling until his first encore, Chopin's Waltz, Op. 64, No. 2. Then listeners could relax and sit back from the edge of their seats.

Dedication

In her Toronto recital a fortnight ago, Portia White, majestically tall colored contralto of Halifax, was being applauded repeatedly after singing a group of English ballads and Negro spirituals. Portia returned with accompanist Wolfgang Rose. The audience became hushed. Spoke Portia: "I want to dedicate my next song, 'Let Us Break Bread Together on Our Knees', to Miss Edith Read of Branksome Hall." Why the dedication? That sent newsmen and -women snooping.

It seemed that Miss Read heard Portia sing for the first time in their home town of Halifax five years ago. Although Miss Read "didn't know a thing about music", she hurried to Toronto to engage Eaton Auditorium for her discovery. There on November 7, 1941, Portia White had her Canadian début. Miss Read's pupils at Branksome had sold tickets to insure a full house. "Portia should have been pushed on the stage years ago", said Miss Read. In March, two years ago, she made her début in New York's Town Hall. The audience stood up and applauded.

Portia White belongs to a talented family. Her father was an athlete, a doctor of divinity, and in World War I the first negro chaplain in the British Empire. Her married sister has done considerable composing. Sister Yvonne, like Portia, studies singing. Nephew Ernest at the age of 2 had perfect pitch.

Portia's old teacher, tense and sharp-eyed Dr. Ernesto Vinci, was standing in the wings of Massey Hall's stage during her recent concert. He heard her sing two arias which he had probably taught her—one from Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" and Donizetti's "Au Fernando". Last week she gave a concert in Baltimore.

Miss White's contralto voice has beautiful tone, range, purity; lessons, practice and Dr. Vinci have seen to those things. But there is a warmth of personality—at times even a fire—in her singing, for which character and friends like Miss Read have had a lot of responsibility.

Short Notes

Gordon Thompson, Toronto music publisher, while acting as Master of Ceremonies for a ship's concert on the Aquitania recently, introduced Shane Alexander, 10-year-old son of the Governor General, in his first public piano performance.

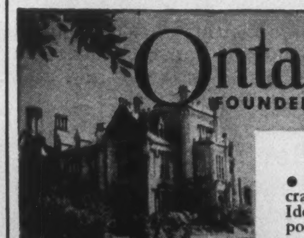
Frances Dutton, mezzo-soprano from Vancouver. gave her New York début recital at Times Hall last month before an audience warmly appreciative of her sincere and intelligent performance. She sang a program in Italian, English, German, French and Spanish including numbers by Handel, Schubert and Respighi. N. Y. *Times* critic reported Miss Dutton "disclosed a warmth and delicacy of feeling with generally excellent vocalization that achieved a really musical result."

Music Teachers and Pupils
TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
MIDSUMMER EXAMINATIONS
Practical — June and July
Theory — June 8th, 10th and 11th
Applications and fees must reach the Conservatory not later than
MAY 15th, 1946
135 College Street, Toronto 2B 23

OPERA
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Wed., May 15th
RIGOLETTO
Thursday, May 16th
The New American Grand Opera Co.
Nino Di Salle, Manager
Seats $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Inc. tax)
MAIL ORDERS NOW — Enclose stamped self-addressed envelope.
MASSEY HALL

THE GREAT
VIENNESE COMPOSER
OSCAR
STRAUS
IN PERSON
with
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Biruta Ramoska, Soprano • Leopold Simoneau, Tenor
THURSDAY, MAY 9
Prices: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Tax incl.)
SEATS NOW
MASSEY HALL

Opening Concert
TUESDAY, MAY 7
at 8 o'clock
Varsity Arena
FRITZ MAHLER
Guest Conductor
PROMENADE SYMPHONY • CONCERTS
Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra
IGOR GORIN
Baritone
Tickets: Reserved, $1.00, 60c; General Admission, 40c (first 1,000—25c)
—— BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN ——
Prom Box Office—Heintzman's (10 a.m.-4.30 p.m.; Sat., 10-12.30—AD. 6269), also Moodey's. Arena Box Office Tuesday only.
ERNEST JOHNSON, MANAGER



Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
• *A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto*
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses, and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding under resident Mistresses. Valuable scholarships offered.
CALENDAR ON REQUEST
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., Principal
170R

DRESS REHEARSAL
offers
Three courses as an adventure for professional and social advancement

PERSONALITY planning is a purposeful, result-getting course to release your latent capabilities and develop Self Confidence through ● Poise ● Diction ● Grooming ● Individualized Make-up ● Business Psychology ● directed by Inez Misener Pierson.

DRAMA: A thorough, professional training in the technique of modern acting. The course includes: Voice ● Body Control ● Interpretation of roles ● Staging of plays ● Costuming ● Make-up ● Recordings ● directed by Anton Diffring.

Students will have first consideration for DRESS REHEARSAL'S Repertory Company in the fall.

REHEARSAL FOR ACHIEVEMENT is a blueprint for your personal career. Well-known experts present a timely, realistic course in ● Business Relations ● Salesmanship ● Advertising Principles ● Effective Speech ● directed by C. William Wright.

For full details telephone EL. 0119 (10 a.m. till 8 p.m.)
DRESS REHEARSAL LIMITED
Suite 403 ● Sixty-Nine Yonge Street ● Toronto

THE FILM PARADE

The Religious and Period Film Are Today's Best Box Office

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE smart money these days, from the producer's point of view, seems to lie in presenting either religious films or costume drama; and the genius who could combine the two forms in a single production would probably be in a position to order specifications for his new swimming pool before the cameras even started rolling.

From the rational point of view the screen has just as much right to exploit religion as history; so the faint creep of distaste one feels at the commercialized reverence and the holy but awfully knowing camera-lighting of some recent films may just be set down to old-fashioned prejudice. Still there it is, and sometimes when I get a sense of irrational depression and trace it back to its source, I find it rises from nothing more than the prospect of having some day to sit through that divine far-off event, the spectacular screen presentation of Mr. Lloyd Douglas's "The Robe."

A film like "Going My Way" is always acceptable because it is filled with warmth and feeling and lighted by an odd sense of character. It was quite obvious that, in making it, Director Leo McCarey was so deeply absorbed in the material itself that material ends hardly came into his calculation. By comparison its successor "The Bells of St. Mary's" is as obvious in its appeal as the rattling of a tin cup.

Since films with religious "treatment" are so clearly in demand we are probably in for an almost endless cycle of them. So we might as well take what pleasure we can from them merely as entertainment, without being too squeamish about their air of glossy dedication, or too irritably aware that from the Hollywood point of view thar's gold in them thar hills of salvation.

Costume Detail

The charm of period pictures, apart from the fact that they allow us to escape from our own deplorable century, is that they provide a variety of history without tears. The screen may be just as arbitrary about human behavior in the Eighteenth Century as in the Twentieth; but at least the details of costume, furnishings and interiors are as accurate as a toiling army of researchers can make them. Thus you may discover from a film like "Kitty" how the well-dressed man of the Eighteenth Century carried his pocket-handkerchief (he trailed it from his lower right-hand pocket). You will have to make up your own mind, however, about whether Gainsborough actually painted the Blue Boy to spite an elderly colleague or whether some bright mind in the studio thought up the idea as a way of introducing a familiar cultural landmark into the picture.

Dirty Face

"Kitty" here is played by Paulette Goddard, probably the only actress in Hollywood who can look attractive with her hair uncombed and a dirty face. "Kitty," a Cockney waif, is picked up by Thomas Gainsborough who makes her wash her face and then reproduces her on canvas as a period beauty. After that she passes into the keeping of a bankrupt peer (Ray Milland), who in less time than it takes to believe teaches her to pick up her dropped aspirates and enunciate in the pear-shaped tones of a born lady. The motives of Kitty's benefactor are as low as possible — he wants to marry her off to a duke and cut in on the marriage settlement. He is a deplorable heel, so Kitty loves him devotedly and lets him in handsomely on the profits of her marriages —her husbands drop off like flies.

Eventually, however, she loses her patience with her mercenary young man and cuts him off without a shilling just as she is about to marry another Duke, owner of the larger part of Scotland. This brings him round in no time, but it is hardly worth while speculating on the motives behind his reform since he is never permitted to be anything except a cardboard lover of a very inferior grade.

Paulette Goddard succeeds in enlivening the story to certain extent with her vitality and high spirits, but for the most part "Kitty" is just the Pygmalion legend done in a series of period tableaux. The production is highly elaborate but in spite of the obvious care that has been taken to reproduce the period the extravagance suggests Hollywood of the Twentieth Century rather than London in the Eighteenth.

Dutch youngsters in England for a rest and in order to restore their health were guests of British Boy Scouts and made use of their camps. A group of them are seen here at a camp in Hertfordshire. Evidently that stew smells good to them.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE ROAD TO UTOPIA. Another in the Bing Crosby-Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour travelogue series. As usual it goes out of its way to make as little sense as possible and is generally successful.

A WALK IN THE SUN. Story of a G. I. beach landing at Salerno. A vivid and memorable film in spite of some slickness in characterization.

THE SAILOR TAKES A WIFE. A routine comedy made beguiling by the performances of Robert Walker and June Allyson.

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S. Follow-up to "Going My Way," with Ingrid Bergman substituting for Barry Fitzgerald. Any resemblances to the original film are not coincidental.

THE HARVEY GIRLS. Judy Garland as an idealistic Harvey waitress and Ray Bolger as himself make this big and rather foolish musical pleasant entertainment.

VACATION FROM MARRIAGE. Pleasant English comedy in which Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr take a refresher course in how to be happy though married.

Ettore Mazzoleni, associate conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, who conducted the recent performance of the first full-length Canadian opera, "Deirdre of the Sorrows", (libretto by John Coulter and music by Dr. Healey Willan), is seen here at the opera's broadcast by the C.B.C. with Frances James, soprano, who sang the principal role. William Morton (right) was male lead and sang the romantic tenor role of Naisi.

MOULTON COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED 1888 TORONTO
Residential and Day School for Girls
Grade 1 to University Entrance
Music • Art • Crafts • Sports
86 BLOOR ST. EAST, NEAR YONGE
Easily Reached by Street Cars
For illustrated brochure
Write or telephone The Principal
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

FOR 61 YEARS
LIQUID VENEER
FURNITURE POLISH
Has Been a Leader in QUALITY
Your Dealer has Liquid Veneer
LIQUID VENEER CORPORATION
Fort Erie North, Ont.

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a flower-like complexion for this important occasion. Will not disappoint.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

"*Springtime, the Only Pretty Ring Time*"

"Sweet lovers, love the Spring" . . . and the weddings it always brings. If you are to be a Spring bride, you will look serene and lovely, your wedding will be traditionally perfect if you entrust it all to Simpson's Bride's Counsel. There is no fee for this helpful Simpson service.

Simpson's

WORLD OF WOMEN

Good Housing for the Canadian Wage Earner is Good Business

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

CONSIDERING this matter of housing on a hard-headed business basis, can we afford to continue to build houses of the same size, design and cost as those which are now going up? Is it good business to go ahead and put up more homes which are too small to preserve the Canadian standard of living, yet are too expensive for the average worker to carry?

Most of our total national income flows into the pockets of individuals, either as a return for work or services or as a return from money saved and invested. A large percentage of this money is made up of the salaries and wages of the average worker and the earnings of small businesses. As the bulk of the money thus received is spent for consumer goods and services, for the everyday needs of the family, the spending power of the average family is the life-blood of business. The larger the percentage of the family income which is available after providing for bare necessities, the more prosperous everyone is. When the family has more money to spend, demand for goods and services is greater, level of employment is higher and business booms. Therefore the prosperity and well-being of the average family is of supreme importance, not only to the individual family, but to business, to the community and to the country as a whole.

Shelter is one of the basic necessities of life and one of the most important items in the family budget. If the budget is to be balanced, it is considered that shelter costs—which include cost of heat and light—should not take more than 20 to 25 per cent of the total family income. At the current rate of earnings—assuming he is employed fifty-two weeks of the year—the average worker can afford to pay only about $27 to $32 a month for shelter. This is a maximum figure when it is considered that most workers do not work the full fifty-two weeks. The Dominion census of 1941 showed that the average person worked only forty weeks in the year, that for twelve weeks he received nothing.

Four-room bungalows being built under present conditions and with existing methods cost about $35 a month. Add to this the amounts needed for heat and light and the cost of living in a new four-room house will amount to about 30 per cent of the income of the average worker. If such a large proportion of the family income is going to have to go for shelter, spending power is going to dwindle, demand for consumer goods and services is bound to go down, employment will drop and everyone will be poorer.

But, in addition to higher shelter costs, our new style of home will affect other family expenditures. To offset high building costs we have cut the size and changed the design of houses and in doing so sufficient care has not been taken to make certain that some of the savings thus effected are worth while. Any saving in building costs which is made at the expense of a higher annual family expenditure is uneconomic. Sometimes it pays to spend extra. A capital expenditure which results in even a small annual saving is worth while when it is considered that the saving may continue during the lifetime of the house, probably some fifty years.

A Place For Everything?

Upon our pointing out the need in new houses for much more cupboard and storage space, a contractor retorted, "But those are luxuries which we cannot afford to include."

To provide a place to keep all the personal and household possessions of the family is not an extravagance. It is good business. With the stringency of war we learned the value of conservation. We found that with proper care things could be made to last almost twice as long as we ever though they could. Without proper storage space there is no place to keep all the things a family must have. Consequently they become broken and lost and soiled and they wear out much more quickly than they need. And, of course, this is an unnecessary drain on family incomes.

Inadequate storage space may affect also other items in the family budget, such as amounts paid for food and household supplies. Quantity buying is one way to cut costs. For example, a 12-ounce bottle of marmalade costs 21 cents, a 24-ounce bottle of the same brand is 35 cents. One pound of sugar is 8 cents, a 5-pound bag is 38 cents. A 15-pound bag of flour may cost less than three 5-pound bags, a dozen bars of soap less than twelve single bars, and so on. Moreover, savings can often be made by taking advantage of bargains in staple foods and supplies. But if she is to buy ahead the housewife must have a place in which to keep goods. Our new homes do not provide sufficient storage space for any quantity of groceries and household supplies and the family will have to resort to the expensive, hand-to-mouth method of buying.

Even clothing bills may be affected. Our new homes are so small that they offer no incentive to the housewife to sew, for there is only one room in which all the activities of the family must be carried on. Yet family clothing bills can be cut in half if clothes are made at home. Then, closet space in most homes is too small to accommodate all the clothing of an average family. In addition, in many bedrooms there is not room to swing a closet door and closets are being left without doors. This allows the dust and fluff of the bedroom constantly to sift in on clothing. These factors are going to make it more difficult for a family to care for clothes properly and to keep down clothing costs.

The family recreation costs are also likely to be higher for in these small houses it is difficult to maintain a normal social life and more and more families are seeking their social contacts and recreation outside the home. They go out and pay for entertainment instead of finding fun and social contacts at home, such as in music, hobbies, handicrafts and all sorts of social games which cost very little.

Undoubtedly the new type of house is going to change the pattern of family spending and the financial position of both families and business will be weakened. Let us consider another example. Now that a separate dining room has disappeared, no dining room furniture will be needed. When there is no place to serve a formal meal, the buying of good table linens, fine china and glassware and silver flatware is likely to dwindle. Business is going to suffer and families will be worse off because higher shelter costs will eat up the amounts which ordinarily would go for these items.

If families are going to have to pay more, not only for shelter costs

Photo courtesy of Lentheric

The obliging "little dark dress" assumes a gala mood with springtime accessories. Highlights are new "up-sitting" look of flower-wreathed turban over swept-up hair, gold link jewellery at wrist and throat, a mere suggestion of lovely perfume.

'SALADA' TEA
'SALADA' TEA

Quality counts most—the steady growth of 'Salada' sales in Canada over half-a-century, speaks for itself.

Peggy Sage's New

Flying Colors

Skyhigh
rich red with a silvery gleam.

High Fashion
heavenly red with a golden glow.

Peggy Sage has just released two Flying Colors destined to change the entire complexion of fingertips. Exciting as this air-age... exhilarating as your first solo... Skyhigh and High Fashion will give instant lift to your most earthbound costume.

Peggy Sage
SKYHIGH

50¢

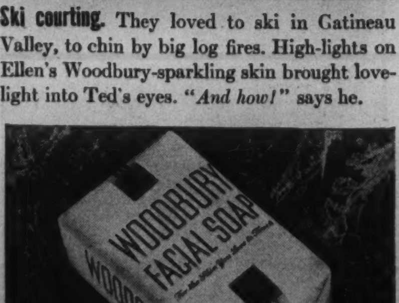
MR. and MRS...

And the Mrs. is—
ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

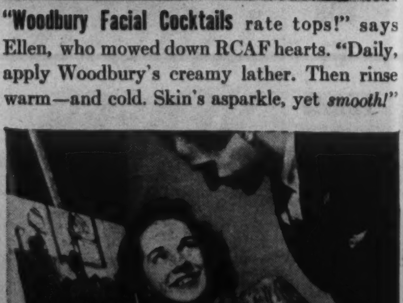
Both in RCAF! Yes, winsome Margaret Ellen Thorson, of Winnipeg and Ottawa, was an officer-cadet when she met Flying Officer Theodore Panos. "Competition was keen!" laughs Ted. "His line was *smooth*, like Woodbury!" counters Ellen who loves Woodbury's exquisite *mildness*.

Ski courting. They loved to ski in Gatineau Valley, to chin by big log fires. High-lights on Ellen's Woodbury-sparkling skin brought love-light into Ted's eyes. "*And how!*" says he.

"Woodbury Facial Cocktails rate tops!" says Ellen, who mowed down RCAF hearts. "Daily, apply Woodbury's creamy lather. Then rinse warm—and cold. Skin's asparkle, yet *smooth!*"



"Woodbury spells mild!" says Ellen. Yes, Woodbury Facial Soap is *extra-mild*—thanks to a special costly ingredient! Try this caressing beauty soap, made for the skin alone!

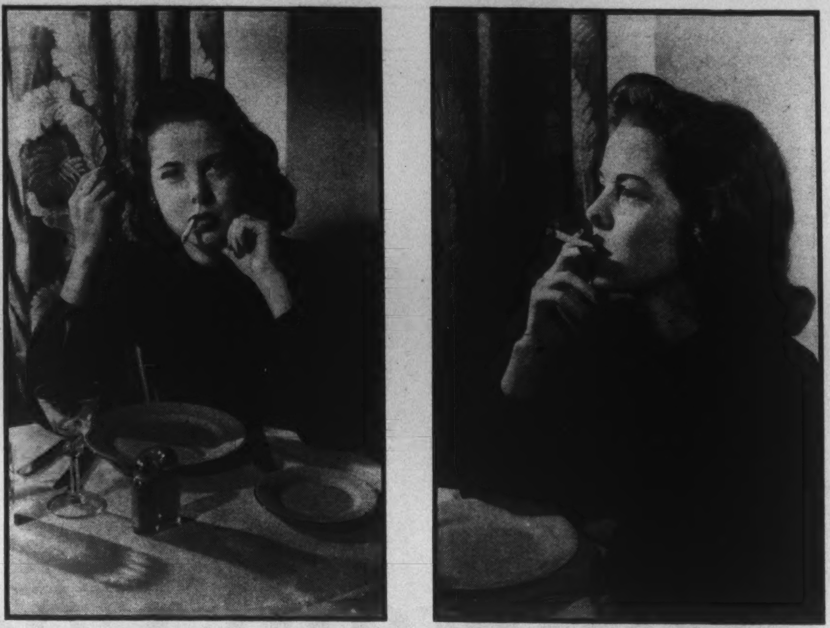


Critic Ted (scholarship-winner to a New York art school) beams at Ellen's painting—*and Ellen!* "What skin tones and texture!" Your cue, girls. For romantic skin, it's Woodbury!

(MADE IN CANADA)

but also for other items, how can family budgets be balanced? Already they are feeling the pinch. Their first thought is to get more income to relieve the situation and everywhere workers are demanding higher pay. But to raise wage rates is not the answer, for higher wages merely boost the prices of other things the family must buy and in the end they are no better off. The only sound solution is to find ways and means of lowering building costs. A wide variety of opinions exist and there is plenty of argument as to whether or not costs can be cut and if so how it can be accomplished. Certainly the problem will not be solved while the construction industry and industry as a whole make no concerted effort to cope with it. So far builders have not faced the issue but have merely met higher costs by making drastic changes in size and type of houses. They know that they can sell these houses today because people are desperate and will pay anything to have a roof over their heads. It has been charged, too, that little attempt is being made by manufacturers to increase production of building materials, that they are waiting until price controls are relaxed.

Another factor which is keeping prices high is that builders are being forced to use costly, old-fashioned methods and outdated materials because of restrictions in local building by-laws. Dr. E. G. Faludi, well-known authority on building and town planning, says; "Most of our municipal building by-laws, in effect if not in precise terms, actually block technical progress in construction. They stifle inventiveness and in many cases prevent or delay application of proven techniques which promise faster production, lower first cost and maintenance charges, more convenience and efficiency in household operation, without sacrifice of structural strength and fire safety."



Smoke in her eye. That's what you hope if you have to sit across the table from this smoker. It's not only unladylike but extremely unpretty to let the cigarette dangle from the mouth, twirl the hair nervously, prop the chin up with the other hand. But in this position (right) she is poised and nonchalant, no matter what brand she smokes.

Labor And Building Costs

In some districts almost any type of factory-built house is prohibited. Local restrictions also hamper partial prefabrication and mass production. In some communities the by-laws insist that scarce and more expensive solid brick be used when cheaper new substitutes are available which are just as durable and as fire-resistant. Because of local by-laws, inner walls of houses in some places must be lathed and plastered when more economical and just as efficient and attractive new finishes might be used. Often in small communities, by-laws require heavier—and therefore more expensive—joists, studding and framing than is necessary because they use old-fashioned tables of design instead of working out each item according to modern formulas.

The decrease in efficiency of labor also has an important bearing on high building costs. In a lecture under the auspices of McGill University School of Architecture and Extension Committee, Mr. J. L. E. Price said: "There is no gainsaying the fact that building costs are where they are today largely because of reduced efficiency of labor." Mr. Price presented a detailed statement of comparative costs of erecting a typical house in 1939 and in 1945. Total on site labor costs on this house were $2,423 in 1939 and $3,746 in 1945, an increase of $1,323 or 54.6 per cent. Of this 54.6 per cent, only 37.5 per cent represented increase in wage rates, the difference of more than 17 per cent being due to the fact that work took a good deal longer to do in 1945 because of the lower general efficiency of labor. If the work had been done as quickly and efficiently as it was done in 1939, the 1945 labor costs would have been $412 lower. Expressing the opinion that current wage rates are not too high, Mr. Price said, "In my judgment the trouble lies more in the present low level of average production than in high wage rates."

The Only Foundation

Here then is the problem . . . to reconcile the need for better homes on one hand and the necessity for lower rents or upkeep costs on the other hand. This is not possible with existing short-sighted and ill-considered policies of industry and governments, with the inefficient, go-slow and restrictive methods of labor. It can be done only if every one recognizes that the balanced family budget is the only solid foundation on which can be built a sound and enduring national economic structure and that shelter is the cornerstone of the foundation.

Our housing problem will be solved only when we are convinced that our own interests and public welfare are inextricably bound together, and when we all unite to tackle it in the same aggressive, public-spirited manner in which we went about the job of winning the war.

STILL THE BEST KNOWN
SAFE PROVEN WAY
to MOTH PROOF
One Spraying Lasts A Whole Year

Odorless-No wrapping or putting away
LARVEX

Let Larvex protect your upholstered furniture

Moths will *never* eat woolens sprayed with Larvex

Don't take chances on new, unproven products. Be safe! Be sure! Use LARVEX and moths will NEVER eat your woolens.

For years LARVEX has been used by the big woolen mills. It's been proven the SAFE, SURE way to moth proof. Just a few minutes spraying moth proofs woolens for a whole year! Tests show moth worms actually commit suicide by starvation rather than eat anything treated with LARVEX

LARVEX is odorless, stainless. Dry cleaning doesn't even remove LARVEX protection. Washing does but dry cleaning does not. Only 83c. for 16 ounces, $1.29 for 32 ounces.

LARVEX

IS YOUR CIRCULATION
Sluggish?

It will respond to the
exhilarating, swift action
of Elizabeth Arden's
Circulation Cream. This famous
circulation stimulant helps to brighten
the skin, discouraging sallowness.

Circulation Cream 2.85

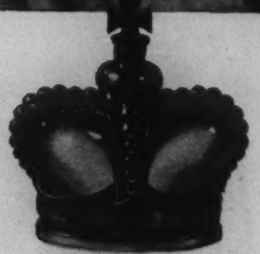
ARDENA CIRCULATION CREAM
ELIZABETH ARDEN

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
and at Smartest Shops in Every Town

Jewels by Rubel

Stradivari *The perfume*
with a love song in its heart



In the famous crown bottles . . .
$3.40 to $15.50.

Prince Matchabelli
711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1946 is an all-important year

FOR CANADA'S TOURIST BUSINESS

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN VISITORS are expected to come to Canada during 1946 for their first post-war vacation.

It won't always be easy to accommodate them. We still have our crowding and shortages. We are still in the aftermath of war. This is the very reason we should all take special care to be courteous and considerate to our guests this summer.

This year, of all years, we must maintain the reputation we have won for true hospitality.

YOU MAY NEVER SEE A TOURIST, BUT... tourist dollars flow to *you*. The grocer, the garage man, the farmer, the office worker—everybody benefits directly or indirectly from tourist spending, and the extra work and income it creates. Last year, tourists in Canada spent more than *one hundred and fifty million dollars*. In the years ahead, as our ability to handle tourist traffic grows, who is to say how big this business may become? For Canada is in an enviable position—a natural vacation land next door to the most travel minded nation in the world. This is an all-important year! It may be difficult in many ways yet it holds great promise for the future.

THEY'LL BE TALKING ABOUT US... We want them to come again. We want them to tell their friends: "We had a marvellous time in Canada!" By making them truly welcome, we can win millions of enthusiastic salesmen for Canada—"satisfied customers" who will pass on to many times their number the story of Canadian hospitality and of Canada's unlimited attractions as a vacation land.

"WE HAD A MARVELLOUS TIME IN CANADA"

The Tourist Business is Your Business!

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Thanks to "Trilby", Artists and Their Studios Still Are Suspect

By MARGARET FULTON FRAME

THERE is no doubt about it. The mere mention of the word "studio" transports the average layman like a magic carpet into a land of enchantment. Even those who are so lacking in imagination as to declare that they "can't draw a straight line", or "don't know anything about art but know what they like". Perhaps "Trilby" is responsible; or "La Vie de Boheme". It is all very difficult for the artist to understand.

During the darkest days of World War II I had the temerity to open an art studio in Ottawa. It was but a poor relation of other, more glamorous studios I had had in Boston, London, Paris, and Nice. Moreover, like many other Canadian women I was doing housework and war work for the first time in my life. I had little time or energy left to paint. The studio was a gesture of faith in the future.

Despite the acute shortage of office space in Ottawa, a big bare room on Sparks Street had remained vacant for some time. This was surprising considering it had four walls, a ceiling, a door with hinges, and three large windows overlooking the Parliament Buildings. Perhaps the rough floor boards had discouraged prospective tenants; or the gargantuan lettering sprawled over the four walls; or the really sinister looking cobwebs trailing from the blackened ceiling. It had been placed there quite enduringly by a travelling salesman for some kind of shoes.

I was not discouraged. After a charwoman had dealt with the dirt I found the room appeared larger than I had thought. My first problem was the walls. To my dismay I could find no way of removing any of the lettering, which had been glued on; so there was nothing I could do but hang pictures over it. Unfortunately I hadn't enough of the right size or shape, so for some weeks I had to paint pictures designed to hide the defacement of the walls! The floor wasn't such a headache; but cutting thick rolls of linoleum with a pair of sewing scissors was scarcely my idea of relaxation, especially the bits that had to be fitted around the many jogs and radiators.

The blisters on my hands healed within a fortnight, however, so I was soon able to wield a hammer and lay the linoleum. I made a thorough job of it, using long nails instead of tacks so it wouldn't fly up and slap me in the face.

By this time I had made all the curtains and hung them on the three high windows, encouraged by waves and smiles from members of the staff of an Embassy just opposite, who seemed delighted when I mislaid my hammer and had to resort to using my slipper. Haunting second-hand stores had yielded a harvest of quite presentable, slightly used furniture, including a chesterfield set with all the legs on every piece. I also bought a lot of odd lengths of oriental drapery, a handsome Japanese screen, (very cheap,) and a variety of strange ornaments including a large bronze object which quite fascinated me — until I found out it was a funeral urn!

Trouble Underfoot

At an auction I excitedly began bidding for imitation oriental rugs, and found myself in possession of two more than I remembered bidding on. In my enthusiasm at getting the rugs I completely forgot about the pattern on the newly laid linoleum. The resulting clash of design and color was appalling! Every artistic tooth in my head started throbbing. I realized at once that I would either have to lay the rugs pattern down, or else reverse all the linoleum. I decided to do the latter. By the time I had extracted all the nails from the floor boards I was thankful I had bought the chesterfield.

When I had recovered my strength sufficiently I turned the linoleum over and found it quite inoffensive on the other side — the color of slightly mouldy chocolate. Very pleased with my ingenuity I commenced to re-lay it upside down . . . You're right! I had forgotten the jogs around the wall. Fortunately it was wide enough to permit more cutting with the sewing scissors. But when it was finally nailed down for the second time, the rugs snugly covering the jagged edges, I discovered that the side which was now uppermost had never been intended for human footstep. Every touch scraped its tender chocolate surface and left a hideous papery scar. Obviously it would have to have at least two coatings of hard-surface, protective paint.

I had just given the linoleum its third coating, and was sitting back on my heels with the light of conquest at last dawning in my glazed eyes, when there was an unexpected knock on my studio door. Walking carefully over the fresh paint on my heels, I prepared my face with what I hoped was a welcoming smile, for these were my first visitors. One long slide landed me against the door with a crash . . . Oh well, they might just as well walk *all* over it now; it would have to be repainted anyway.

—But Is It Art?

There were three of them—strange females—wearing immaculate white gloves and that goggle-eyed expression so peculiar to laymen who are visiting an artist's studio for the first time. They peeped past my shoulder, half fearful, half anticipative, as though they expected to see a satyr clad in vine leaves leap across the floor, or a fawn asleep on a tigerskin rug. Nothing so enticing met their eyes so, looking slightly dissappointed, they stepped inside, tracking wet paint all over the rugs.

"We heard you had opened a studio," one chirped brightly. "We *adore* Art, so as we are just passing through Ottawa we thought we would pay you a visit."

They began prowling around the studio curiously.

"My sister is a *wonderful* painter," vouchsafed one of the trio confidingly. "She paints the most lovely pictures on sofa cushions — well, not like your work exactly, but really beautiful scenes. And copies calendars! I do wish you could meet her!"

I made appropriate sounds. The first speaker beamed at me benignly.

"And *I* have an aunt who is an artist too. She paints flowers on work baskets every year for our church bazaar. The daintiest things you ever saw! I always tell her she should have had her work in the Royal Academy!"

"And *you?*" I enquired of the third. "Are there artists in *your* family too?"

The third lady looked very shamefaced, "Oh no," she replied regretfully. "No one in our family can draw a straight line."

This admission seemed to embarass her companions greatly. They hastened to cover up her shocking ignorance of Art by launching into a feverish duet about all the artists they had ever heard of — and I had not. They described in agonizing detail all the landscapes, flower studies, portraits and other miscellaneous work they had ever seen. Then they sat down, uninvited, and commenced smoothing their white gloves complacently. The duet about other artists went on interminably.

The Welcome Mat

The one who "knew nothing about art" said not a word, but was the only one who seemed to have noticed my paintings. While the others talked she continued to study my pictures quietly.

Finally the most loquacious of the three glanced at her watch. "My goodness, Sally, it's nearly six o'clock! We have barely time to pack and catch our train! Goodbye, Miss Frame. It's been lovely meeting you. Next time we are in Ottawa we must come back and look at all your pictures!"

They shook my hand in an effusive farewell. The silent one came forward awkwardly. She seemed apologetic.

"Good-bye, and thank you," she said gently. "I don't know anything about art but," I waited for her to complete the hackneyed platitude, but she surprised me, — "as Louis XVI said to Madame Lebrun, 'You make me like it'."

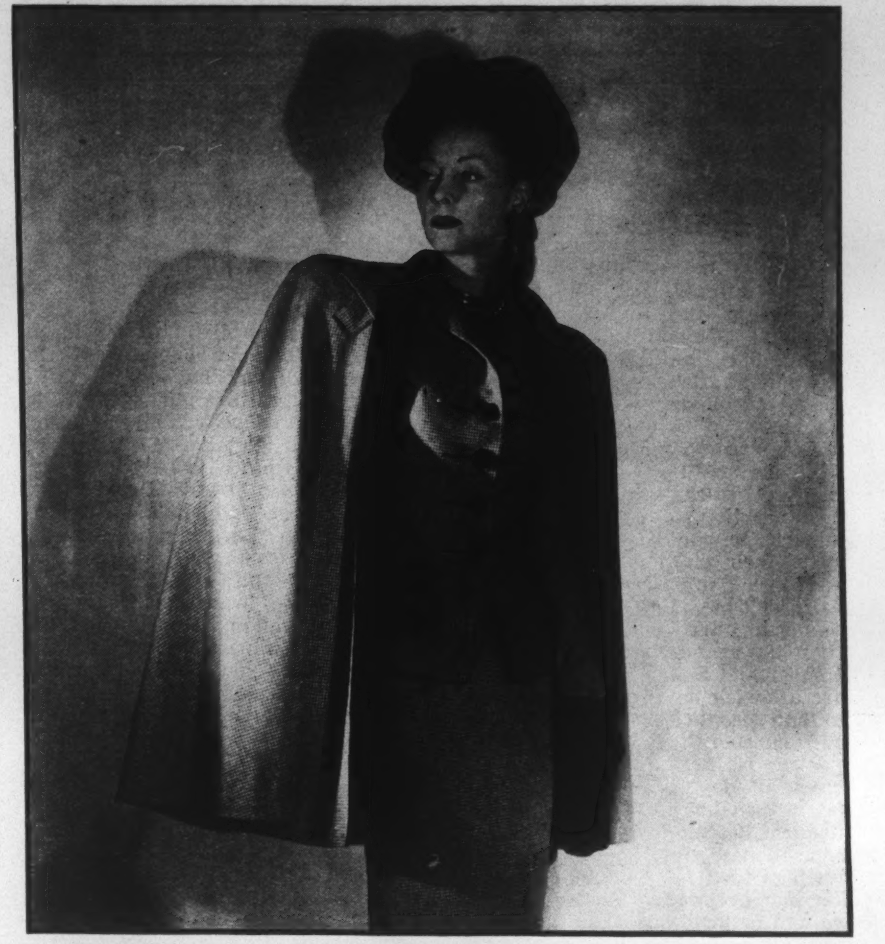
I could have embraced her!

That was in the beginning! As soon as my name appeared in the telephone directory—followed by the magic word "studio"—I began receiving a variety of unusual requests, not *all* to have portraits painted. People I had never met began phoning to know where they could buy paints and brushes; or to sell me their deceased aunt's broken pastels; or to ask me to tell them if the second hand picture they had purchased for $2.50 was a genuine Old Master.

Others asked if they could borrow my models' costumes for fancy dress dances; or give parties in my studio; or rent it for political gatherings; or to give singing lessons, or set up housekeeping in it. Some thought it would be a perfect home for an unwanted cat. A Hollywood producer asked to use it for a setting for a film he was making to publicize the Canadian Navy!

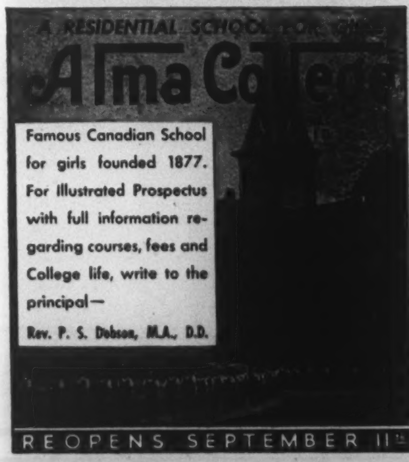
My visitors' book now contains the names of about five hundred people from all over the world: poets and painters; writers and refugees; censors and statesmen; models and musicians; art dealers and foreign diplomats; admirals and British agents; peasants and princes. A whole book could be written about these interesting visitors who, often unheralded and unrecognized, knock upon my studio door, leaving addresses from China to Greenland and Prague to Peru. . .

So if you are lonely fix up a studio; then, even if you hang a sign on the door saying "POSITIVELY NO ADMITTANCE", your doorbell will never cease to ring!



Spirited swing of a three-quarter cape over the fastidiously detailed slim-as-a-lance suit beneath, gives character of unusual distinction to this Philip Mangone design. The T. Eaton Company, Ltd., Toronto.

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST
Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST
DIPLOMIST



Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For Illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the principal—
Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 11th

YOU'LL SAY "IT'S A GOOD OLD WORLD AFTER ALL"
TENDER LEAF TEA
TENDER LEAF TEA Superior Quality
TENDER LEAF TEA
THERE'S Quick Comfort IN A CUP OF TENDER LEAF TEA!
Convenient size packages . . .
also improved *filter* tea balls.
Blended and packed in Canada.

BY APPOINTMENT PERFUMERS TO H.M. QUEEN MARY YARDLEY LONDON
To make your Spirits soar
Yardley OF LONDON
YARDLEY LAVENDER SOAP
ENGLISH LAVENDER
What's more gay than the perpetually youthful fragrance of Yardley English Lavender? Not even love and laughter — for the Yardley Lavender is the essence of happy moods — a fragrance to lift you to light-heartedness.
Yardley English Lavender $1.25 to $4.50
Yardley English Lavender Soap; 35c a cake box of 3—$1.00
AT ALL GOOD DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

THE DRESSING TABLE

World's Waistline in General and Fat Ladies in Particular

By HELEN LEWIS

THIS is respectfully dedicated to the millions and millions of fat women in the United States and Canada. Obviously, unless I was aware that I qualified as one myself, I wouldn't stick my neck out by getting embroiled in such a distasteful subject.

But since "The Little Flower" La Guardia, new Boss of U. N. R. R. A., has brought the subject into the open and publicly blasted the "Belly" Americans who have clung tenaciously to their pie *à la mode*, I may as well speak my piece, too — as long as it isn't pie. La Guardia's scolding seems to have disturbed them more than the grave warnings of Herbert Hoover and Harry Truman that they are allowing more than one hundred million people to starve practically on their doorstep.

When we hear, and read such lectures all day long (assuming that fat women have energy to read instead of listening to the radio), perhaps it may give some of us fatted darlings food for thought instead of for our overweight bodies. Maybe we will be inspired to use this opportunity to revise our diets and calories to advantage, helping both ourselves and some of the people who are existing on less than 1,500 calories a day. For comparison the Canadian Army gets 3,800 and the American Army 3,500.

Who Are They

But let's not be too hard on all these girls. Let's analyze who they are.

This is only a layman's article and I don't pretend to know any more about diet, calories or vitamins than the average woman who tries sporadically to diet every time she meets a new man who eyes her speculatively. Or gets discouraged on a shopping tour because the particular dress she wants is only to be had in size fourteen, sixteen and even an eighteen. Nothing is more chastening than to be told a dress doesn't come larger than eighteen although, in better stores, it doesn't happen this way. Instead, with a firm but tactful hand, you are steered away from the "Debutante" and "Smaller Size Department" into what is usually known as the "Better Dress Department" which, we agree sounds more flattering than the "Larger sized Section".

However, once you have let yourself be promoted to a size twenty, it doesn't matter what you wear, anyway — for even in a Milgrim, a Hattie Carnegie, Schiaparelli or Chanel, no one will notice you — except perhaps another fat woman out of curiosity and sympathy. So *do, do,* if the bathroom scales are sending out overweight signals, think well before you reach this point. Once there, it means endless hours in Turkish baths, massages, exercises and diets and even they may not do the trick. But all the fat mamas know this as well as I do.

Let's analyze what the Little Woman or I should say "Fat" Woman chooses to call her diet. She loves to say she never eats any breakfast. No — just black coffee — but with lots of cream and sugar added. What does she do after that? Well according to her status, maybe she does a little housework.

And here I pause to include the honest Working Woman with a brood of brats or children, as the case may be — for anyone can have either. She works like an ox from dawn to dusk and still gets fat. Why? Well, you know. She eats. That's why. She samples her own cooking — takes snacks now and then when the neighbors drop in to gossip about other neighbors.

Now back to the Little Woman. If she is lucky, or unlucky enough, to have some kind of domestic help, then she probably just sits down and listens to the radio or reads the morning paper. If she has a couple of beds to make it is a dividend for, actually, making beds, properly is wonderful exercise, and from this angle she has the drop on the career women who usually don't even get to make their own beds — much less sleep in them. I should qualify "Career Woman" which covers anyone from Helen of Troy to a mere mistress of a millionaire, or mistress of a Powder Room. Anyway, my interpretation is a woman who has to work to earn her keep.

Just A Salad, But—

Speaking of exercise, of course I am willing to admit there are other forms of it besides housework, but most women are sedentary whether they admit it or not and usually complain about being on their feet all day and that is that.

Now, we're up to the Little Woman's lunch. "It's just a salad," says she, but the salad turns out to be an avocado perhaps, and doused with either mayonnaise or rich French dressing. A roll and butter. Tea or coffee again with sugar and cream. And maybe some days her eye strays in the direction of that infamous pie *à la mode*, or of desserts topped off with whipped cream and sticky chocolate or rich wine sauces.

Come tea time, maybe she slips again and it is a small, or large, hunk of gooey cake or some kind of pastry. Working girls, stenographers and women who perhaps sit all day, stuff themselves with soft drinks and the same kind of thing, plus chocolate bars. Women seldom try to look for fruit juices or order tomato juice, even when it is available.

To get back to our Little Woman again. She is convinced that she has dieted faithfully all day long and now come dinner time, she feels free to really go to town and usually goes whole hog with cocktails, beer or wine—whatever is being dispensed by her hostess at the time. A lot of women insist that cocktails aren't fattening since they have no alcohol in them, being mostly slop and ice.

Once, when I was lapping up a quart of beer without a quiver, an Army man informed me it was the equivalent of four slices of white bread. Naturally, I was horror-stricken for, as we all know, no self-respecting fat woman would eat four slices of any kind of bread—white, black or brown—but plenty of women lap up beer in large quantities and think nothing of it.

So when the Little Women, business or otherwise, try to count calories, they should remember to include Dame Alcohol, and that a quart of beer is three hundred of the darned things, the harmless little glass of wine or cocktail sometimes rates as high as 150, and Scotch and soda or rye at 75. Obviously, the latter is the best drink if you just can't forego. But if you can plan to have someone put a glass of fruit juice in your hand the *minute* you open the door, the cocktail, or before dinner drink, urge will soon disappear.

The ideal way to diet is, of course, to hand your maid a copy of your diet and then forget about it. Every time you sit down to a meal, you will be getting what you should have and no nonsense. But how many of us poor Fatsos can do that? Another simple way is always to leave the table hungry, but really hungry, and forget about any definite type of diet. This latter is, of course, for the strong-minded.

In defense of the plump working girls, career women and the like, most of the poor things have to eat their meals in restaurants. And usually cheap meals are loaded with bread, potatoes, and gravy. You can ignore them if you care to and lots of women do, but you can't keep requesting a salad made with mineral oil dressing and certain condiments left out of certain foods. That is, you can't more than once in the same restaurant.

Unfortunately, as you get older taste becomes more sophisticated until you reach your second childhood when a simple diet again becomes acceptable. I know a group of successful career women who give each other large banquets, Bacchanalian feasts with everything cooked in wine, that would make one of those famous Stalin-Churchill twenty-six course Russian dinners look like a box lunch.

Professional Thinning

On the other hand, I also know some eccentric goddesses who live healthily—rub their glowing bodies with olive oil, lie in the sun for hours, exercise morning, noon and night, and will only eat specially prepared food made chiefly from wheat germ garnished with lemon, fruit and cocoanut juices, honey and apples, and will only drink rose leaf tea, carrot or cucumber juice.

Yes, they look wonderful and live mostly in Hollywood. And it's nice work if you can get it. Which reminds me, why doesn't some enterprizing person open a proper health cafeteria in any city in Canada, where you can get any type of diet you happen to require prepared so that it becomes a pleasure?

The hand-span look is fostered by a cummerbund by Criterion, of stitched natural saddle leather. Peek-a-boo string shorties are by Aris.

New York is casting tentative glances at the uneven hemline. Here it dips sharply, giving the effect of side drapery to a black crepe dress.

Canada has the excellent record of having met all her U.N.R.R.A. commitments and is offering more. But wouldn't it be a fine thing if some of us Fatsos would revise our diets and join the public-spirited groups of people around Canada who are turning in their unused rations coupons to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board Offices to send even more calories to our needy neighbors who so badly need them?

Because of its renowned, time-keeping accuracy as well as the clear-cut artistry of the many designs, for all occasions, if it's a Tavannes Watch, it's correct. At all good jewellers throughout Canada.

Truthfully TAVANNES *Watches*

TIME THE WORLD

To Mom With Love

REMEMBER

Mother's Day

with

DALE *Autographed* ROSES

★ ORDER FROM YOUR FLORIST ★

DALE ESTATE LIMITED, BRAMPTON, ONT. — MONTREAL, QUE.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR **DALE** AUTOGRAPHED **ROSES**

FINE FLOWERS SINCE 1894

SIMMONS

AND SON LIMITED

ERNEST S. SIMMONS, President and Managing Director

350 YONGE STREET AT ELM

ELGIN - 9286 - 9287 - 9288

Trilogy
ENSEMBLES
(Cohama)
by
Gerhard Kennedy

CONCERNING FOOD

Cordon Bleu Artistry Does Not Thrive on Insufficient Rations

By JANET MARCH

WHEN Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table", "Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris", he was not considering the Paris of 1946, or he would more probably have consigned the sinful ones to that destination. Unlike most of the capitals of Europe, the city still stands in all its charm. You can still enter the dim magnificence of Notre Dame; stroll along the Seine and wander in the Bois of a Sunday, but being human a good deal of the pre-war visitor's enjoyment was centered on food. Those enchanting leisurely dinners at outside cafes, with the menu written slantingly on a slate, and with the proprietor himself rushing out to make his especial sauce — one that was yellow with butter — can't taste just the same. The French are a very ingenious people, particularly in the kitchen, and have probably mastered better than any of the rest of us the art of *Cordon Bleu* cookery on a less than minimum requirement of fats and calories and wines, but even this resourcefulness is taxed when materials are lacking.

Probably if you have the cash and know your way around there are black market restaurants for you can't change a people's habits overnight and it was patriotic to hinder the German regime, during the long years of occupation, by dealing as much as possible on the black market. People can't learn new ways at once and in the official French Information Service bulletin there is this gloomy report — "The black market continues to be a source of supply for a large part of the population. Here are some of the prices current in January—Meat, $1.45 a pound. Butter $2.08 a pound, and Coal $91.75 a ton."

Ignoring the black market end of the situation the French have a varying ration divided by age groups and, no doubt, worked out according to nutrition experts. All of the amounts of calories allowed are below, by a good many hundreds what we in Canada consider the required minimum. A child up to three years gets a calory allowance of 1493 a day. Between three and six years they up this to 1700, but drop it again to 1600 in the six to thirteen group. From thirteen to twenty-one they do best with 1800 calories while the ordinary adult only draws about 1400. Curiously those over seventy years get an increase taking them up to 1550. The wine allowance for January was 3 litres, which is not much by French standards.

All of this makes us Canadians, as usual, look too well fed, particularly because first hand reports from France tell of the virtual impossibility of buying the allowed ration. Certainly we must still ride that old horse, Economy, till he drops apart. Be sure you spread the left-overs as far as they will go. Grate the stale pieces of bread into bread crumbs, and dice the ends of meat and mix them in with something else. Here's a chicken croquette recipe you might like.

Chicken Croquettes

2 cups of chopped chicken
1½ cups of soft bread crumbs
1½ tablespoons of minced onion
1 tablespoon of parsley chopped
Salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon of Worcester sauce
1 egg beaten
3 tablespoons of mayonnaise
2 tablespoons of dried bread crumbs

Mix the salt, pepper, parsley and Worcester sauce into the mayonnaise, then add the beaten egg, and stir in the chicken and soft bread crumbs. Shape into croquettes, roll in the dried bread crumbs and put on a baking sheet on paper. Cook in a hot oven, over 400, until they are browned, which should take about fifteen minutes.

If you have a little ham left over use it up this way —

Ham And Macaroni

½ a package of macaroni
1 tablespoon of minced onion
1 cup of grated cheese
1 can of condensed mushroom soup
1½ cups of diced ham
¾ cup of milk
Salt and pepper

Cook the macaroni in salted water and drain and arrange in a baking dish. Heat the mushroom soup and add the milk to it stirring till it is quite smooth. Then add the ham to the soup, and the onion and seasonings. Pour over the macaroni, cover with a thick layer of grated cheese and brown in the oven.

If you have a smallish piece of last week's roast of beef still in the refrigerator you can make a browned hash which is very good.

Beef Hash Browned

Put the meat through the mincer with some of the fat, but if there is a lot — more than a quarter of the lean — don't use it all. To 4 cups of minced beef add a cup and a half of cooked potatoes cut up in chunks. Season well with salt and pepper and a little cayenne. Melt a little fat in the frying pan and put in the meat and potatoes mixed, patting them down quite hard. Cook slowly, allowing the fat to melt, and then turn with the egg lifter so that both sides brown. This is a much quicker way of dealing with a left-over than going to work and making gravy, and if you have some good pickles this is the time to use them.

Bright accent on a rainy day is this scarlet gabardine raincoat with a monk's hood, and large metal buttons. A Lanvin model, it is one of forty originals flown from the Paris collections by The T. Eaton Co.

JOAN RIGBY
DRESSES — TWEEDS — SWEATERS
54 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO CANADA
MIDWAY 4969

Goddard's
Silver Polishes
100 years *untarnished* reputation

Appetizing
CLOVER LEAF ROLLS

USE FLEISCHMANN'S ACTIVE FRESH YEAST
LEVURE FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
An all-purpose FRESH yeast
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
Made in Canada

• Yes, Fleischmann's *active* Fresh Yeast helps you bake fluffier, tastier Clover Leaf rolls. Fleischmann's works fast because it's full-strength. It saves *you* extra steps.

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME, you'll want Fleischmann's *active* Fresh Yeast—the Yeast cake with the familiar yellow label that has been Canada's favorite for over 70 years. Order some today!

Always fresh—at your grocer's

Style-Cast
ALUMINUM
COOKING WARE

8-PIECE SET
only 48.20
F.O.B. TORONTO, MONTREAL

The
AGA COOKER
Amazingly economical of fuel. Boiling plates, simmering plates and ovens stay hot day and night. Come and see the Aga or write for booklet.

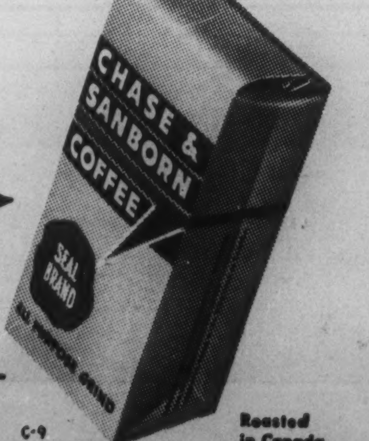
Here is a set that will bring you cooking efficiency for the rest of your life. With their heavy sides and extra heavy bottoms, these utensils do not dent or warp. They are easy to keep clean—no seams or rivets. They heat up quickly and keep fuel costs down.

The eight-piece set in satin finish, as illustrated, costs only $48.20, f.o.b. Toronto, Montreal. Buff finish, $52.05. Mail the coupon today.

AGA HEAT (CANADA) LIMITED
2187 Bloor St. W., Toronto 1075 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
Please send me illustrated folder of style-cast aluminum cooking utensils.

*Name*____________________________
*Address*____________________________

By the cup – you call it COFFEE ....
by the pound – it's CHASE & SANBORN



C-9
Roasted in Canada

A Free Day, a Woman of Affairs and the Guest in the House

By FREDERIC MANNING

DARLING, isn't it lovely. I have a free day, so we can catch up on everything we haven't done since you came. I can't believe you've been here a week! Must you really go tonight, dear? Yes, of course, I know you must, but I do wish—

Oh! Yes, Kate, what is it? Of course, dinner! Now let me see, what would you like for your last dinner? There's the telephone. I'll answer it, Kate. Hello—

Oh, Kate! I think that is the back door bell—darling! When did you come to town? Last night. How lovely. No, I have a free day, so we can just arrange anything at any time. Lydia is with me. She came last Saturday. No, she goes tonight on the ten-thirty. Come for lunch and we can talk it all over then. At one, dear. That's right. Good-bye, darling.

Where did Kate go? Kate! Kate! Now, about dinner. What is there in the house that we can have, Kate? Yes. Yes, of course. Thank you, Kate. Now, darling, we can have that lovely chicken creamed for dinner, or there is a roast of beef, a very good one too, I'm sure, or would you fancy a bit of fish? The chicken? No, you'd rather have the fish, I know. We'll have the fish, Kate, and then—

Oh, darling. I completely forgot, I told Mrs. Gordon I'd meet her at eleven at the Red Cross Committee rooms about the— you won't mind, dear, will you? I'm sure to be back in time for lunch and we can just catch up then, can't we? Oh, Kate, there's the telephone again. Never mind, I'll answer it.

Hello—what? I don't understand. What meeting? When? I never heard a word about it. You did? I'm so sorry, but I have a friend with me and it's her last day. Excuse me a minute, will you, please? What, Lydia, dear? But I don't want to go, darling. I'll just tell her I can't. I'm so sorry, but— Well, I could probably look in for a few minutes about three. Excuse me a minute. Lydia, you don't *really* mind, dear? You are sweet. Yes. I'll be there at three. Good-bye.

Lydia's Last Day

I never heard of such a committee. They arrange their meetings and never let me know until the last minute. What, Kate? She did telephone. When? I don't remember. I'm sure I should have remembered if— I looked at my book this morning and there was nothing in it for today. Darling, I've purposely kept today clear to be with you. You're sweet.

Now, Kate, about dinner. Now then, you say there is chicken, beef and what else? Fish! Of course. Now let me see, dear, what would you prefer? We settled on the fish? When? Oh, did we? Very well then, we'll— There's the telephone again. It will drive me mad yet. Just say I'm busy Kate. No, I'd better answer it myself, it may be important. One never knows.

Hello— darling! I couldn't get there. Well, I had three meetings, and the Grants came in for dinner, Lydia is here you know, and— What dear? Well, no. I wasn't able to get back for dinner, but Lydia and the Grants had it together and— but darling, I can't. This is Lydia's last day with me— listen, dear, come for lunch and we can talk it all over then. No, we'll be absolutely alone and we can settle it all then. That will be lovely, dear. Thank you, darling, good-bye.

You don't mind, dear, if I just glance through my mail? This looks like a very important communication. I'm dying of curiosity to know what it is. Just listen to this. The Gallery of Contemporary Art is having a talk —with slides—on Peruvian National Dances! If there is one thing I don't feel the need of at the moment it's Peruvian —

Darling, you haven't been to the Gallery! We must go. James would never forgive me if I didn't take you in. He's so proud of his new collection of—I can't remember what, but — We'll just pop in and have tea with him and he can show us the new collection, whatever it is. What, dear? Oh, that. Well, the meeting ought to be over by four-thirty and then I can come and fetch you.

My dear— I've just thought. I believe I asked the Westbrooks for dinner. You remember the Westbrooks, dear? Now we can't have the fish. Kate! Kate! Is there enough fish to have for four of us for dinner—as a separate course, of course. There is? Splendid. We'll have that then, and maybe the beef.

What do you think of the beef, darling? Oh! Kate, about lunch. Maybe we had better have the chicken creamed, with mushrooms, those little button ones I got on the market on— What, dear? Of course, Kate, there will be, let me see, yourself and Clara and Jessie and— yes, there will be four of us for lunch.

We'll Ask James

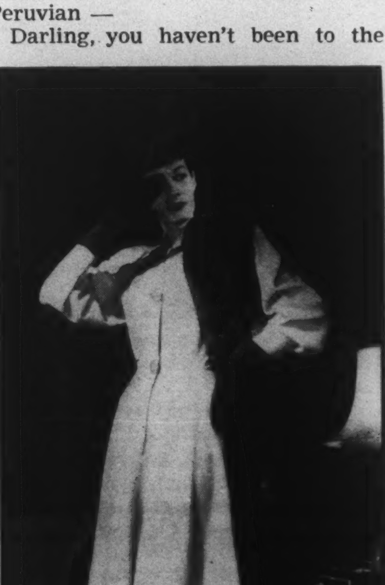
Now, if I shouldn't get through my meeting in time—of course I *will*, dear—but just suppose I don't, then you will have Clara and Jessie and you won't really mind if I shouldn't get back? You see, I just thought of something. If I can get to the Gallery early and— I must call James and tell him we'll have tea with him. You know, darling, we might ask James to come for dinner, too. He is sweet. What, dear? Oh no, that only makes, let me see—

There's the telephone again. How I ever get anything done with that thing in the house is more than I can—

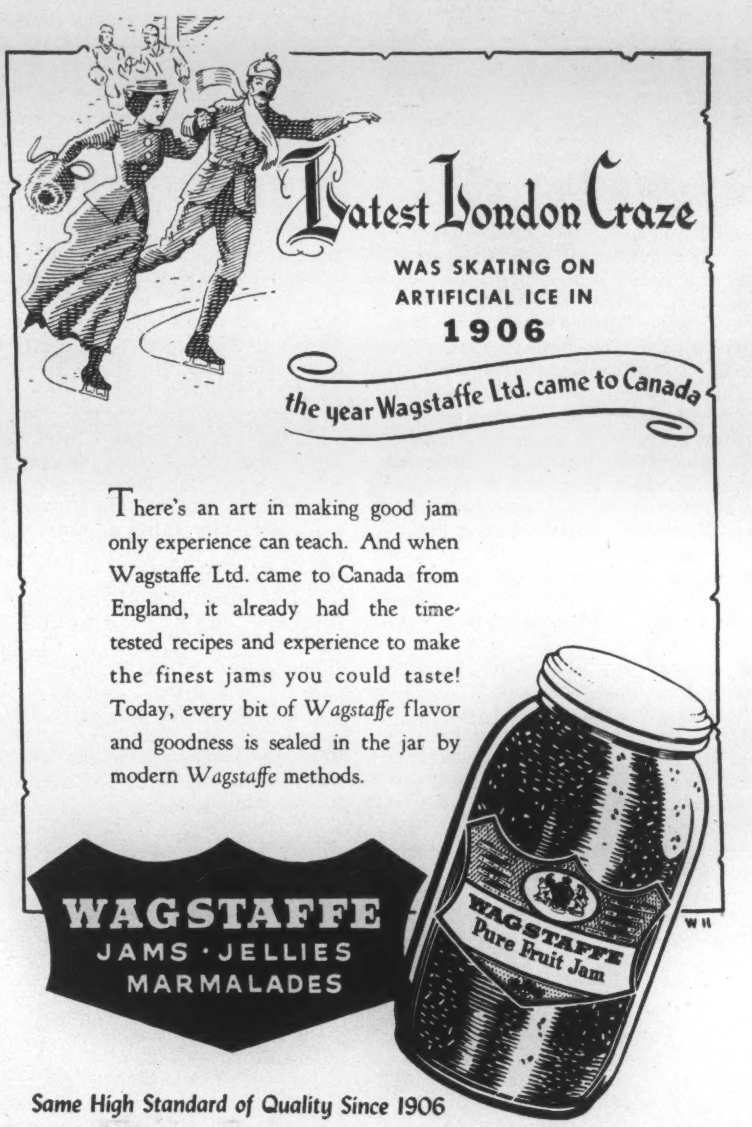
Hello— Well, for goodness sake— where did you come from? Yes, I see. Yes, of course, dear. For how long? Until tonight. On the ten-thirty. How wonderful. What, dear? Well, I'll try. We might get them together at dinnertime, if we can manage to get them— I'll try. I'll call you back, dear. Goodbye.

My dear! It's Henry Brooks. Just in town for a few hours and wants a meeting of the Festival Committee to discuss— Now how in the world can I ever get them together by tonight— We shall just have to meet at dinner, as Henry goes at ten-thirty— how lovely for you, the same train. Oh, my dear, I feel terrible about all this. Aren't you sweet? You do understand, don't you?

Darling, I must fly. Kate! Kate! I'll see you later, dear. Certainly not! You'll do no such thing. I'll be back in plenty of time to get you on the train. My dear, I'll get you to the ten-thirty if I have to leave the meeting still talking.



This deceptively simple dress of vert d'eau wool, with wide sleeves, has the intricate cutting that is the distinguishing feature of French handiwork. It is by Mad Carpentier, a "young" house, and behind the name are two women who went into business together, a designer and a vendeuse, the latter from Vionnet. They use many Vionnet workers in their Paris salon, but their work has a simplicity all its own. The dress shown is one of a group recently imported by The T. Eaton Co., Limited.



Latest London Craze
WAS SKATING ON
ARTIFICIAL ICE IN
1906
the year Wagstaffe Ltd. came to Canada

There's an art in making good jam only experience can teach. And when Wagstaffe Ltd. came to Canada from England, it already had the time-tested recipes and experience to make the finest jams you could taste! Today, every bit of *Wagstaffe* flavor and goodness is sealed in the jar by modern *Wagstaffe* methods.

WAGSTAFFE
JAMS · JELLIES
MARMALADES

Same High Standard of Quality Since 1906
WAGSTAFFE
Pure Fruit Jam

Smart Cooks
Add Rich Flavor
This Easy Way
C&B
SAUCE
Keep it on the table at home.
Ask for it at restaurants.
Made by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Fine Foods Since 1706

Canada's finest
Malted Milk!
CHOCOLATE
AND
NATURAL
FLAVOUR!
. . . Bursting with Energy
and extra Goodness!
Serve
Hot or Cold
At Your Grocer's
Now
69¢
LB. JAR
MALTED MILK
Norvall's
Try the tasty "BUDS" too.

MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTES
1 LB.
NET
MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
3 out of 4 Canadian housewives
prefer MAGIC!

MAGIC BAKING POWDER wins more users all the time by giving *better baking results.* Pure, dependable Magic assures you finer texture, more lusciousness for cakes, for biscuits, for all baked dishes. Try Magic Baking Powder today and discover why it is the baking stand-by of 3 out of 4 Canadian women.

THE OTHER PAGE

He Made Dotted Lines His Career And Died According to Form

By ROY McWILLIAM

MY SMALL grandson on his first tour of the sights of Ottawa plucked my sleeve and, pointing to the statue in front of what used to be the Ministry of Forms on Wellington Street, asked, "Who's that funny man on the pedestal?"

The question brought home to me what I had long suspected. Farquharson, that genius of the nineteen forties and fifties whose brilliant career was terminated by suicide at its peak, was being forgotten. Now, only twenty-five years after his death, I am probably the only remaining person who knows why he killed himself. And I am not altogether sure. . .

It is odd to think that there has grown up since the Anti-Bureaucratic revolution a whole generation of Canadians who have not seen a really complex form outside a museum. To them the name Farquharson means nothing. "Who was the first professional form-filler?" has even ceased to be a popular question in the newspaper and radio quizzes. But I feel that the story of Farquharson should be preserved.

Rich rewards have been gained by men of imagination who perceived some service needed by society, provided it and thus created a new industry. So fortunes in the past have been made by those who introduced "all - expenses - included" foreign tours, double - feature movie programs, chewing gum (including the bubble type), and lowly hot dogs to be sold under the classy title of Ritz Carltons. Each fortune was founded on the provision of a service whose lack was not felt until it was provided. Our ancestors bought their own tickets, engaged their own hotel accommodation and hired their own guides, considering this part of the business of touring. They sat through a single film and never felt the need for staying another hour and a half or two hours to see a second full-length feature. They chewed sassafras or candle wax or gum that didn't bubble, and their children were willing to say, "Gimme a red hot!"

So citizens of the Super-state filled in their own forms, taking it for granted that the printing of their names (in block letters) a dozen times a day was a natural function like breathing. More correctly they thought this until Farquharson, with the talent for perceiving the obvious that is the hallmark of genius, realized that in an age when no man could eat, drink, work or even exist officially until the correct forms had been filled, there was need for a new profession—that of form-filler.

HE HAD a vocation for form-filling. Starting as an amateur simply to oblige friends, he found that he could deal unhesitatingly even with forms as complex as those required for the installation of a bath with a cubic capacity of more than 7.2 gallons or the growth of a hedge (privet) to a height greater than the standard laid down by the Controller of Suburban Gardens. The grateful exclamations of "It would have taken me hours to get it right!" were so frequent that Farquharson came to the conclusion that he would be serving both his country and his fellow citizens if he charged a small fee for filling in their forms correctly and legibly. For, in spite of the form-filling lessons that were part of the curriculum of every State school, there were many who never felt comfortable with a form.

In later years you could not walk a mile in any big Canadian city without seeing one of those neatly designed billboards bearing the slogan "Farquharson for Forms. We Fill and File—You Forget." Interviewers sometimes asked the master brain behind what had become one of the Dominion's major industries what had made him think of starting this service, the need of which had been overlooked for decades.

Farquharson would smile and say, "Perhaps the fact that my full name is Ferdinand Frederick Fitzgerald Farquharson, which in block capitals is quite a penful." But they knew that he was joking modestly, like the great chemists who have attributed their discoveries to a cat knocking over a test-tube or steam coming out of a kettle spout.

Within a matter of weeks of his resignation from Civil Service to devote himself entirely to form-filling, Farquharson had been forced to engage and train a dozen assistants. He himself concentrated on the complexities of such forms as Domestic Purchases—RB/34/54, calling for the percentage of steel in a proposed purchase of tableknives, or Custom-Built Tailoring—XL/72/56, which required the total length of thread (No. 8) and cotton (No. 7b) to be used in the suit that had been ordered.

In a few months the dozen assistants had become a thousand, and there were still more forms than they could fill. The continued expansion of Farquharson's form-filling company was, indeed, one of the reasons for the low figures of unemployment in Canada from 1950 onwards.

FARQUHARSON had talent, but he also had application. He reduced form-filling to an exact science. His "Guide to Officialese," "Short Syntax of Ottawa Red Tape" and "Concise Civil Service Dictionary" bear witness to his painstaking erudition. He was completely absorbed in his chosen subject. There was a considerable anecdotage illustrating this absorption, but space prevents my giving more than one or two of the stories that were frequently printed about the master at the height of his fame.

Shown a form for children wishing to take fifty per cent of their candy ration in licorice allsorts (mixtures A3 and B2) he glanced at it, shook his head and exclaimed, "Forms are not as good as they used to be—why, a child could fill this in!"

Then there was the occasion of his visit to a South American republic. On finding that he could land without filling in a single form, he straight away went back to the ship, saying that such an uncivilized country could have no interest for him.

After regarding his activities somewhat suspiciously at first, Government leaders welcomed him and even aided the passage through Parliament of an Amending Act, which deleted the phrase "in their own handwriting" wherever it occurred in any other Act, Regulation, Directive or official form. This put Farquharson's business on a sound footing, and he repaid those who had helped him by frequently suggesting the addition of questions to forms to make them longer.

Towards the end of his career he was even engaged to compose forms for government officials who felt that rival departments were scoring on them. On one occasion he was able to save the government from defeat by devising a form so complex that it could not be correctly filled in by anyone. With this form in his pocket, the Minister of Pensions was able to accept an amendment about which the House was determined, secure in the knowledge that it would be a dead letter, strangled by Farquharson's master form that had to be filled in by anyone wishing to take advantage of it. Farquharson received a generous fee, but it was only a small fraction of that saved the nation in unclaimed pensions.

It would be possible to fill a book with the story of Farquharson. But I must pass rapidly over twenty years to his death. Why did Farquharson commit suicide at the height of his career? His suicide was a shock to the public who had come to look upon Farquharson as a national institution. His gay Neon-lighted signs and billboards in every street and his mobile form-filling units that travelled to outlying villages, as well as covering the North-west Territories, had become part of the national life.

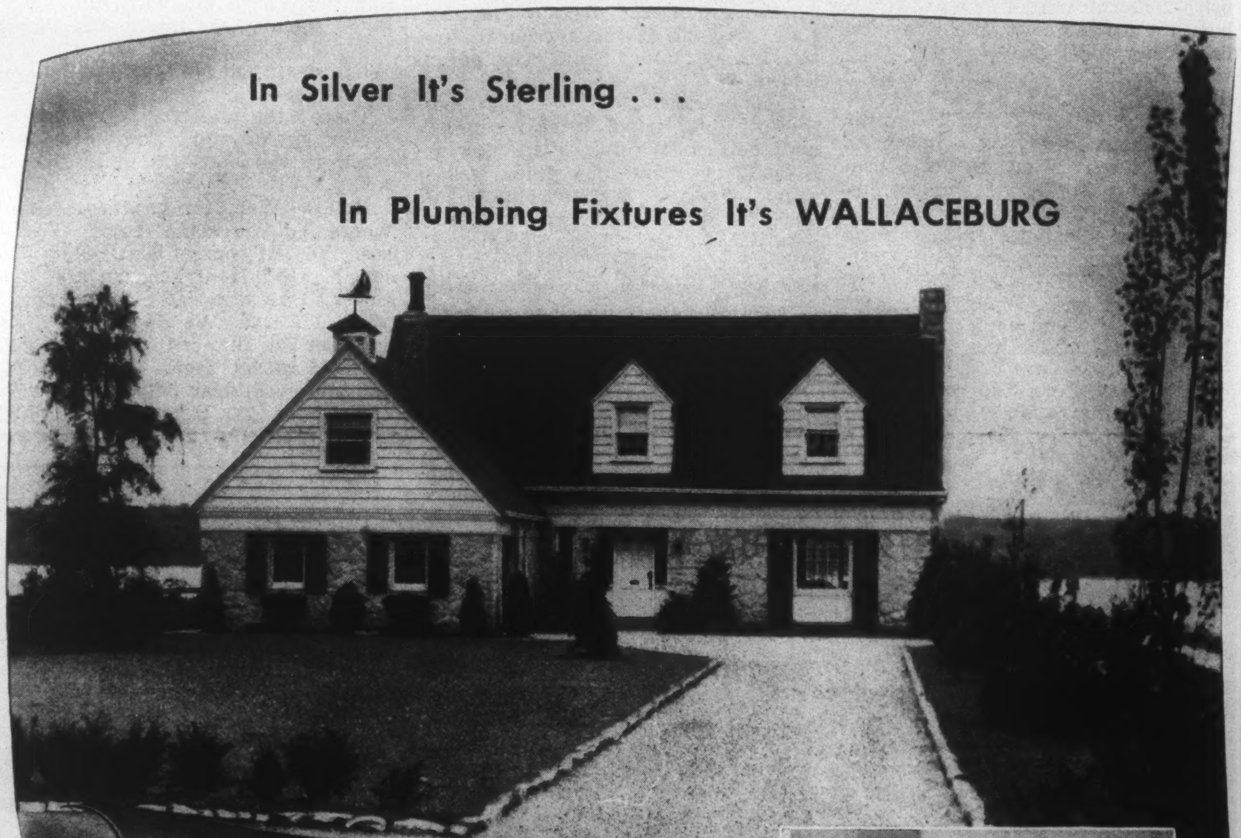
WHEN it was announced that he had been found at his desk, pen in hand, a form in front of him, dead from the effects of some one hundred of the many millions of aspirins he had saved his clients, there was much speculation about his motive in taking his life. One of the more sensational papers went so far as to suggest that Farquharson had for the first time been baffled by a form and had taken the gentleman's

Rugs Cleaned and Repaired

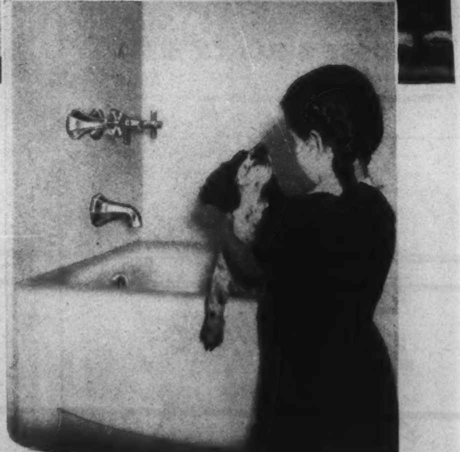
Follow the example of Toronto's exclusive homes and many leading dealers who entrust their valuable rugs to Turco-Persian for cleaning and repairing—They know how! Finest workmanship at reasonable prices. Phone for an estimate today.

TURCO - PERSIAN RUG RENOVATING CO.

166 DUCHESS ST. . . . EL. 7592



In Silver It's Sterling . . .
In Plumbing Fixtures It's WALLACEBURG



You'll Find Them in

CANADA'S FINEST HOMES

The outstanding beauty of Wallaceburg faucets and showers and other fittings—that flowing blend of better plating and advanced styling—is only one reason for the wide demand for this all-Canadian equipment.

True, you will have more pride of ownership in fixtures that stand out in appearance, but that's not enough. Not nearly enough. You must have sound design and solid construction, with reliability built right in to every hidden part. That way you get more for your money. That way you get lifetime satisfaction, without constant upkeep expense. Wallaceburg Brass Limited, Wallaceburg, Montreal, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

They're Worth Waiting For . . .

Because of the steady demand for Wallaceburg products from all sections of Canada, following immediately after our lengthy period of total war production, you may still be unable to secure some of our fixtures. But, we can assure you they are well worth waiting for.

ASK YOUR PLUMBER—HE KNOWS

HIGHEST QUALITY PLUMBING PRODUCTS SINCE 1905

FRIEND of the GARDENER

Mr. Earthworm

(The Soil Builder)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that up to 10 tons of new fresh soil are brought to the surface of each acre yearly by earthworms. Thus fertility is renewed.

4609
Black Leaf 40

BLACK LEAF 40 Kills Aphids and Similar Insects

Another friend of the gardener is Black Leaf 40. It gives effective protection against aphids, leaf hoppers, most thrips, mealy bugs, lace bugs, young sucking bugs and similar insects which multiply rapidly and do great damage. 1 ounce Black Leaf 40 makes 6 gallons effective aphid spray. Small sizes for small gardens. Directions on the bottle.

DUNN SALES LIMITED— Sales Distributors for Canada 229 Yonge Street, Toronto—140 St. Paul St. West, Montreal

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

way out. At the inquest the coroner, stating that he had been served with Form 18C under the Defence Regulations, had to refuse to make any comment on the form found in the deceased's hand.

As the coroner's clerk, I was able to examine the form and I think I may now safely reveal its nature to clear up a minor historical mystery. It was Form 137B issued under Regulation 19T of the Nationalization of Industry Act—the form served on owners of retail store and business men whose way of making a living was found to be redundant by the efficiency experts of the Super-state. You would think that a man with a business as large, unique and efficient as Farquharson's was safe. You would underestimate the possibilities of jealousy and intrigue in Ottawa's high places. Farquharson's business had become too large. Therefore, it was imperative for the State to take it over.

The form followed the usual formula of 137B. "The Minister has decided in accordance with the powers granted him . . . to take over the said business . . . etc., etc."

The actual marks of Farquharson's nails as they bit into it in his death agony were in the neatly ruled space headed "Reasons for Expropriation." Typed in that space was "Failure of founder and/or proprietor to complete Form L7B required from all persons before they open a new business."

Farquharson paid with his life for the only form he forgot to fill—the one he should have completed before starting business twenty years before!

But the question still remains to be answered: did Farquharson commit suicide because the Government had decided to nationalize his form-filling industry and he was ruined, or because the discovery that he had failed to fill a form was such a blow to his pride that he could not contemplate living any longer?

Party-Line Listening Was Lots of Fun and Sometimes Very Useful!

By HORACE BROWN

OUR party line never deviates from its original purpose, as far as its sponsors are concerned, but from what 1 can see and hear it exists primarily for community entertainment, education, and information. That our party line is joined by a number of similar party lines, all with identical platforms, is some proof that democracy still flourishes in the small Southern Ontario communities, where everyone knows everyone else's business, and where some persons seem to make an actual career of keeping an ear to the receiver. Telephone officials, in unguarded moments, have told me that party lines the world over are much the same, although I might have trouble understanding Hindustani. But I would think the party lines of Sountern Ontario would have a flavor all their own, for nowhere else that I know of does Mid-Victorian ignorance and intolerance so clash with Twentieth Century ideology, nor would I wish such naiveté and kindliness and suspicion and gossiping to be mixed in equal quantities upon any other portion of the earth.

Today, our party line is becoming more and more citified. There's altogether too much long-distance talking on our party line, with myself the greatest offender. Party lines should have remained intimate and homey. I lay the blame for the disintegration of party-line-listening upon Radio, for, with the advent of the soap opera, the housewife found herself able to engage in international gossiping over the lives of imaginary (nay, impossible!) people, without developing the well known party-line complaint of "receiver ear". The reader will admit that it is much simpler to cry over "John's Other Wife" by remote control, without the fatigue of constantly standing at a telephone holding your breath for fear that the persons involved in the real, life drama will recognize your leaky valves.

There is, they tell me, an art to listening in on a party line. First of all, all rings on a party-line may not be interesting. Two longs may be that stodgy farmer bachelor, Will Smith; *he* won't have anything to say worth listening to. But two shorts and a long is Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Jones is the best gossip in the neighborhood. She can dish out more dirt in ten minutes than Walter Winchell could spout in a day. So, when two shorts and a long go, you steal stealthily to your telephone, it being human nature to approach guilty things warily, lift the receiver without a sound, while placing your hand or a handy cloth firmly over the mouthpiece.

WHILE I frown upon the practice of party-line listening myself, I am not above making use of its miraculous advantages. Recently, during a rather warm community debate, a lady of another community came to me with the whole story of an attempt to check what we were doing. It was so circumstantial, I had to believe her, but I was amazed at the depth of her knowledge. Without the slightest shame, she confessed that she had heard a certain number ring, had picked up the receiver and learnt by the first words that it was a conversation in which she would be highly interested. Without the slightest shame, I must confess that I made good use of her information. It's a sort of a counter-espionage.

There's a saying around our way, "If you want to spread some news, just pick up the telephone and call somebody." I have often made use of this technique in local politics. Wishing to start a certain trend of thinking, I have called someone who has a Constant Listener on his line. There is a certain "open" quality to a wire that lets you know when someone is listening deliberately. Then I have proceeded to "plant" the story I wanted circulated, by retailing it to my friend. Sure enough, within anywhere from two days to ten that story will come back to me, embellished.

My own feeling is that there is something psychopathic about persons who listen to the private conversations of others. Their own lives must be so meagre and narrow, their own thoughts so few, that they revel in this second-hand way of living.

ONCE a friend and I smoked out a party-line eavesdropper. I knew someone was listening, and my conversation took a turn something like this: "I see Constant Listener is back on the line again. You know a person like that must be crazy." My friend caught on and backed me up, as I went on, "I'll bet it's a woman, and an old woman, too, one who has nothing else to do. Persons like that need the service of a psychiatrist. They should be committed to an asylum." I could practically *feel* Constant Listener's exasperation; the whole wire was pregnant with it. "This woman must have a wart on her nose, and I suppose she hasn't any teeth. I'll bet her face would scare a scarecrow and. . ."

That was about as far as I got. A very *young* voice, belonging I would say to a personable damsel in her twenties, snapped indignantly, "You're crazy!", and a receiver banged in our ears. My friend and I almost had hysterics over this psychological proof of feminine vanity.

It has been my experience, however, that party-line eavesdroppers are rapidly becoming a *rara avis*. The radio brings instant news to every country home that has a telephone. The daily and weekly newspapers come to the door. Perhaps in the hinterlands it is still a favorite indoor sport, but the zest for it is dying out.

BUT what I call "party-line manners" could be improved. You may be nicely into a long-distance call on a business matter, when a harsh, feminine voice will enquire, "Why in the hell don't you get off the line?" I have had ladies say far worse than that. Then some persons will continue to ring while you're talking, which, of course, makes it very easy to hear what is being said from the other end. Others who have wall-telephones have a pleasant little habit of sticking receiver to mouthpiece, a process that brings a prolonged, ear-shattering, nerve-jarring squeal. In case you think these practices are the priority of the country. just try using a city party-line for a while. At least in the country, you can usually recognize the voice and give a warning. Another favorite stunt is to forget to "ring off", so that those wanting to use the line will not know you are through.

The operators, naturally, come in for their share of abuse, but I have found these young women to be most efficient and obliging. The trouble is that they are overworked on antiquated equipment. When new equipment comes through, the story will be different. But it is rather pleasant to get a call from the operator, who says, "Mr. Brown, where have you been for the last half-hour? Mr. Soanso has been trying to get you. Shall I ring him for you?"

I shall never forget a day in December, 1944, when there was an hysterical pounding at my back door. The woman from the adjoining farm was standing there, tears streaming down her face.

"Get help, Mr. Brown!" she pleaded. "Sam's been hurt. A tree fell on him."

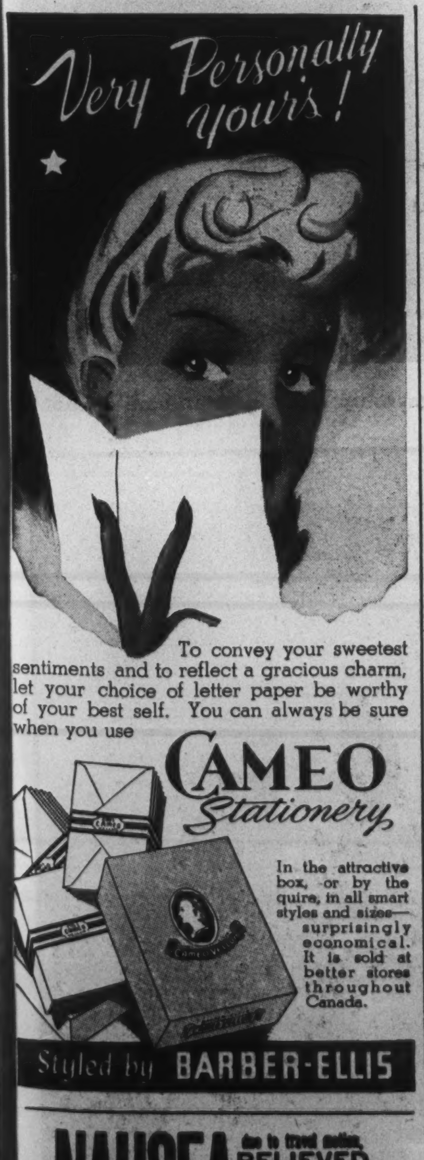
I went to the telephone and rang for the operator.

"This is an emergency," I told her. "A man's been very badly hurt at the farm back of my place. Will you get me a doctor, and the police?"

That girl was *smart!* She connected me with one doctor, who was tied up at the hospital, and, while I was talking to the first doctor she had a second one on the line. The second one said he would leave immediately. The operator said, "Just a moment, Mr. Brown. There's Constable Irvine for you."

Within ten minutes of the first frenzied banging on my back door, the doctor and the policeman were both on the scene. My unfortunate neighbor had been instantly killed, but if he had had a chance for life it would have been given to him by our quick-thinking party-line operator.

There is tragedy and comedy on our party line. I shall be glad when our round dozen subscribers are cut down to three or four with new equipment. It will make for better telephone service. But it won't be as much fun.


Very Personally yours!
To convey your sweetest sentiments and to reflect a gracious charm, let your choice of letter paper be worthy of your best self. You can always be sure when you use

CAMEO Stationery

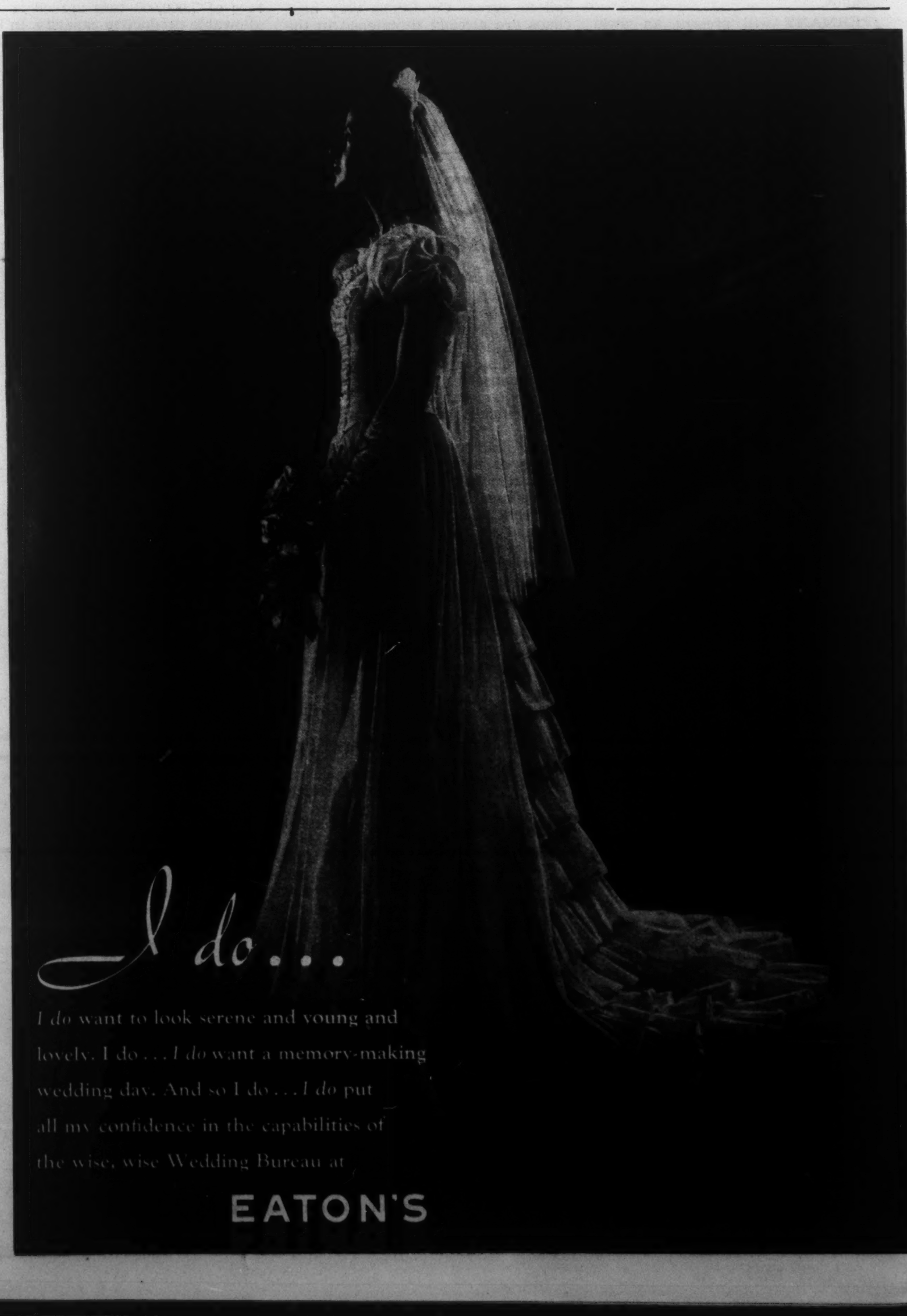
In the attractive box, or by the quire, in all smart styles and sizes—surprisingly economical. It is sold at better stores throughout Canada.

Styled by BARBER-ELLIS

NAUSEA due to travel motion, RELIEVED with the aid of MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY

aids in quieting the nervous system

THE WORLD OVER



I do want to look serene and young and lovely. I do . . . *I do* want a memory-making wedding day. And so I do . . . *I do* put all my confidence in the capabilities of the wise, wise Wedding Bureau at

EATON'S

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 4, 1946 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Geography of Germany Impedes Allied Task

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

While Britain feels that the revival of Europe depends upon a certain level being maintained in German industry, Russia—naturally suspicious of any level which would enable Germany to attack her again—is not at the moment inclined to supply food from the agricultural areas under her control to the western, almost wholly industrial regions under Britain and the U.S. Pending agreement the food situation in western Germany is fast approaching chaos.

The Nazis seem to be the only people benefiting from the present discontent and it is vital, says Mr. Layton, that a united democratic Germany, which the majority of Germans would be willing to support, should replace the present mixture of administrations.

London.

GERMANY will present an awkward background to the peace-treaty discussions due to begin in a few weeks, one year after the capitulation. More urgent questions than the treaty are at present being tackled: the food situation in the West has now become so desperate that policy towards Germany has come up for review in a new light.

It is unfortunate that the whole treatment of the German question has been political, with a humanitarian element intruding here and there, but very little reference to the economic realities apart from which no stable policy can ever be formulated. The Potsdam Conference achieved the synthesis of Allied policies, but almost as soon as the Three Power declaration was made the reaction set in, and since the various military governments took over there has never been a common policy.

This would not be a desperately serious matter if Germany were a homogeneous country, but, with a preponderance of industry in the West and of agriculture in the East, conditions are liable to become chaotic if the various administrations fail to agree. Conditions very near chaos are already threatened in the industrial zones.

If the Western and Eastern Allies really trusted each other the conflict would never arise, and if industry and agriculture were evenly distributed the conflict, supposing it did arise, would be much less acute. But while one group of powers has control of the industrial heart of Germany—and of Europe—and another controls the bulk of her food supply, suspicions and disagreements are multiplied tenfold.

Geography happens to have left the bulk of German industry to be administered by the Western Allies, and, failing agreement as to the proper level to which that industry should be reduced, the victors of the Eastern provinces show little willingness to put into a common pool the foodstuffs which their zone would normally supply to the West.

The Russians' insistence on de-industrialization is due quite simply to the fact that they do not intend again to be threatened by Germany. In their own zone they have shown no desire to "annihilate" the German state: on the contrary, they have coerced the population into rehabilitating itself. For they have no fear that the Germans in their zone constitute a threat to future security.

But in, for instance, the recent dispute on the level of German steel production, the Russians were prepared to make only a limited compromise against the British demand that annual output should be at the rate of 7,000,000 tons agreed as the allowable productive capacity. In this opposition can be quite clearly seen a suspicion of any revival of German

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Distribution Costs Too High?

By P. M. RICHARDS

OF all the accusations levelled against modern business, there is probably only one that would win almost universal support. This is the charge that the cost of distributing the products of industry is unjustifiably high; that too much of the purchase price represents the cost of putting the goods in the buyer's hands and too little the value of the goods themselves. Not only are distribution costs definitely higher than they used to be, but it seems that they are likely to go higher yet.

Looking back over the last 75 years, we find that in 1870 distribution costs accounted for only about 25 per cent of the consumer's dollar, production costs for 75 per cent. By 1930 distribution expenses had increased to 50 per cent. In 1939, 59 per cent of the consumer's dollar went for distribution and 41 per cent for the cost of production. The trend is still upward. Strange to say, a check-up indicates that this is quite a proper procedure and in the public interest, since a higher distribution cost commonly results in a lower price to the consumer. That is, it should do so. If it doesn't, there is real ground for consumer concern.

Explanation of this paradox is found in a recent lecture at the University of Toronto by Don Francisco of the J. Walter Thompson Co., New York. Mr. Francisco pointed out that the cobbler who makes shoes for those who call at his shop has no distribution expenses. But if he could sell 100 times as many he could introduce machinery and make shoes for much less. To do this he must be prepared to shoulder additional expense for freight, dealer margins and advertising.

In 1850 it required 15,500 man-hours to make 1,000 pairs of medium-grade men's shoes. In 1936, by the use of machines and mass production methods, it took only 935 man-hours to manufacture 1,000 pairs of comparable quality. This change from hand labor to machine production resulted in a revolutionary reduction in production costs. At the same time there was a consequent increase in distribution costs in order to achieve the necessary volume. The size and importance of the marketing task has increased enormously.

Cobbler's Disappearance Proves Point

The fact that the cobbler has passed out of the picture as a maker of shoes is evidence in itself that, notwithstanding the increased distribution costs of manufactured shoes, the total cost to the consumer is less for comparable quality. Of course the large shoe manufacturer, selling in a wide market, has to do more than produce shoes for less than the cobbler. He has to manufacture shoes for enough less to cover his added distribution costs for financing, transporting, warehousing and selling. If he couldn't do that, the cobblers would still be in business. But doing it, the fact that he has incurred additional expenses for distribution is unimportant to the public.

Thus it is apparent that the 59 per cent which goes for distribution is partly responsible for the economies of mass production and therefore for keeping production expenses down to 41 per cent. The fact is that distribution cost should be considered as an integral part of total cost. From the consumer's viewpoint, the important thing is not the ratio between production and distribution costs but the total which he must pay for a pair of shoes. If the over-all cost is reduced by adding distribution expenses, then the net result is a gain for the community.

Percentage figures do not reveal actual costs but only the ratio between the expenses of production and the expenses of distribution. The percentage cost of distribution may be rising while the actual unit of distribution may be declining. Suppose, for example, that by hand labor it cost $750 to produce certain goods in 1870 and $250, or 25 per cent of the total cost, to distribute these goods. Then assume that by development of machine methods the cost of production is cut to $250. If the cost of distribution remains constant at $250, it still has gone up in percentage from 25 to 50 per cent. It appears to have doubled, but actually the price to the consumer is down to $500, half of the original cost.

Long-Term Price Trend Is Downward

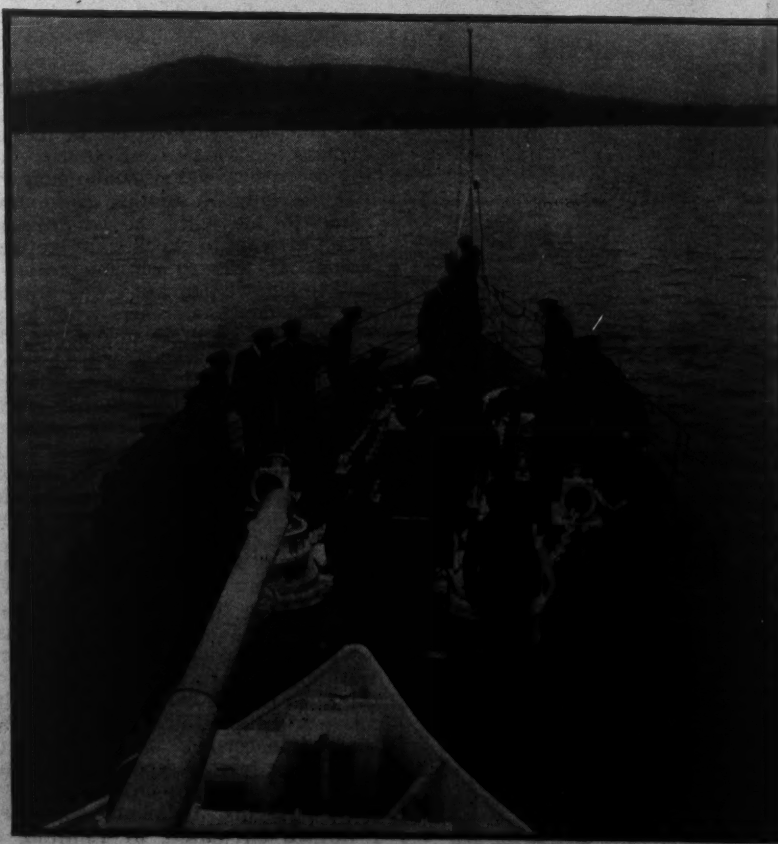
Innumerable articles which carry a seemingly heavy sales and advertising expense show a gradual long-term reduction in the purchase price of the finished article: automobiles, radios, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, long distance telephone rates, and an almost endless list of commodities and services. The increase in the cost of distribution is due to two factors: (1) the lowering of unit production costs through mass production methods involving new machines and improved techniques; and (2) increasing efforts to get wider distribution and greater sales in order to make the economies of mass production possible.

There is no sound reason, said Mr. Francisco in his lecture, why we should be alarmed by this trend. The only vital questions are these: (1) Were these costs wisely incurred? (2) Do they make increased production economically possible? (3) Is the final result a more varied and better standard of living for more people? The commonly used percentage figures are sometimes misleading, the lecturer emphasized. They do not reveal actual costs. The actual cost of distribution may be declining while the percentage cost is rising. Costs can be trimmed by better sales training, more effective advertising, more efficient storekeeping improvements in cost accounting, careful study of operating data, pre-testing products and advertising, and greater use of market research.

Royal Canadian Naval Cadets Get Practical Training at Sea

When naval cadets leave their classrooms at the Royal Canadian Naval College at Royal Roads, B.C., for weekends of practical training at sea, they get their training in seamanship and engineroom duties on board one of the most completely modern warships afloat, H.M.C.S. "Crescent". Laden down with hammocks and kit-bags, this party of 23 cadets are boarding the destroyer on one of the nine planned week-end cruises arranged for the Canadian Navy's potential officers who graduate as midshipmen from the College in two years. Below: In the transmitting station for ship's guns, WO. E. Robbins, R.C.N., Victoria, B.C., the gunnery officer, instructs Cadet George Osborne, Montreal, (right) how range is applied to Admiralty fire control plot. Since guns are trained, elevated and fired by remote control, gun-crews only have to load them.

One of the lessons in practical seamanship. "Let go starboard anchor."



R.C.N. Photographs

(Continued from Page 38)

ndustrial—and therefore potential
military—strength which is not un-
der their supervision.

The French want the Ruhr to be
nternationalized, and the British,
ess decidedly, tend to the same solu-
ion. The United States seems rather
ired of a heavy European commit-
ment which has brought a good deal
of trouble considerably further from
her national frontiers than it is from
her partners', and she may feel that
her point of view is adequately rep-
resented by Britain. The French
nsistence is, naturally enough, on
security. British policy is more con-
cerned with the revival of a strong
Europe; and, since German heavy in-
dustry is regarded as Europe's heart,
hey want to see some vitality in the
Rhenish-Westphalian region, whether
t belongs to Germany or is admin-
stered for all Europe. In this attitude
he Russians see possibilities of a
potentially hostile Western Bloc, and
hey vigorously oppose it.

The result of these suspicions is
somewhat paradoxical: a situation
which satisfies no single one of the
Allies and is yet utterly objectionable
o the Germans. The zoning of Ger-
many has, by common consent, been
a failure. It may be that, as things
were, no other system of administra-
ion would have been workable,
even to the limited extent that zon-
ng has proved workable. If it was
mpossible for the Allies to agree
among themselves, then perhaps they
would never have been able to gov-
ern Germany at all on the basis of
a common command for the whole
country. But the compromise cer-
ainly carries serious dangers.

The inequality of conditions be-
ween the East and the West is stead-
ly widening, and it is apparent on
every plane. Politically, the Russians
are encouraging a vigorous activity
of a united Left, while in the West
here are many parties, none partic-
ularly sponsored by the occupying
forces, and mostly more concerned
o make political capital out of the
recurrent difficulties than to contrib-
ute to their solution.

Revolutionary Changes

Organizationally, the Russians have
carried through revolutionary eco-
nomic changes, in land reforms, na-
tionalization of industries, and work-
ers' participation; while the pre-Hit-
ler economy, with its mixed virtues
and faults, is gradually being re-
stored in the West. As regards food,
most vital question of the moment,
a fairly generous level of rationing
has now been established in the East,
while the industrial areas under
British command are approaching a
state of starvation.

If the food level of 1,000 calories a day is established in the British zone—and it may be reduced lower still—no degree of organization and no incentives can prevent a turn for the worse in the movement towards recovery. At the worst, there may be disturbances on a major scale. In any event, hunger in the individual and lethargy in the economy will inevitably discredit Western democracy in German eyes.

There is only one group which stands to gain from this situation. It is the one group which the Allies have, jointly and severally, sworn to eradicate: the convinced Nazis. Unless the German problem can be solved, on the lines which satisfy the needs of Europe—and at the same time satisfy the Russians' intense desire for security, there can be no lasting peace.

First of all, confidence among the leading powers will have to be restored. Then a united democratic Germany, which the majority of Germans would undoubtedly be willing to support, must replace the confused mixture of administrations, so that the country can push ahead with peaceful reconstruction, without even the vague hope that differences among the victors will offer the chance for further nationalistic aggression.

There is still vitality in Germany, and it ought to be used. The world needs all the productive power at its disposal, to repair the damage of war and to build a new peace. It is in every nation's interest to encourage this effort, provided that it can never again be turned to destructive purposes.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Large Ore Tonnage Indicated on New Buffalo Ankerite Claims

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN DEVELOPMENT work to date on the new claims (the Wright property) lying to the north of the main No. 5 shaft, Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines has proven the extension of large ore bodies of good grade which have already been mined to the south of the shaft. The three claims and a fraction were acquired last summer and by the end of the year over 73,000 tons of better than average grade had already been developed, and diamond drilling had indicated that there is a substantial block of ore from the 350 to the 3,250-foot horizon. Edward G. Kinkel, president, in the annual report for 1945, expresses the hope that this new area will open up a substantial amount of tonnage during 1946, which will enable increased tonnage and at the same time permit further exploration and development of the numerous mining claims acquired or leased by the company, which, because of lack of manpower remain completely unexplored and undeveloped up to the present time.

The continued decrease of miners during the year caused a further decline in tonnage of 16.04% and ore reserves were lower at Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines. The decrease in ore reserves however, is offset in part, President Kinkel points out, by the extensive increase of possible ore now under development and which cannot be included in the positive or proven ore. The company engineers estimate the value of ore reserves (244,556 tons at January 1) at $7.894 per ton. Although no positive statements can be made as to the grade for the current year, Mr. Kinkel states there is a possibility of an increase in grade and a substantial increase in tonnage. Bullion recovery in 1945 was $1,253,829, or 20.77% below the previous year. A net loss from operations of $151,923 was shown and net working capital was lower at $501,403. Up to the end of 1945 total production from the present and predecessor companies has been $27,686,851 from 4,164,444 tons. Dividends paid totalled $2,767,925. Only one dividend of five cents per share was paid last year but, Mr. Kinkel expects that barring unforeseen difficulties or increased labor costs, the payment of dividends should be resumed this year.

•

Fair success was met with in locating new bodies in exploration work in 1945 at Coniaurum Mines which was pursued in many places from the 700-foot level to the deepest horizon at 5,500 feet. Several of the new ore bodies have been partly explored, the annual report states. They occur in the north porphyry mass. All of these promise to be of major importance and will supply considerable millfeed for future operations. The major portion of development last year was confined to the lower levels and ore developed in porphyry was on the following levels:—4,500, 4,750, 5,000 and 5,500-foot. Broken ore reserves at the end of the year stood at 81,047 tons as compared with 82,998 a year previous. Operating conditions continue to remain difficult and little improvement is in sight at present, states Thayer Lindsley, president. Net profit per share was 10.33 cents against 7.95 cents in 1944. At the year-end, the net working capital including supplies, with securities taken at market value, remains at the satisfactory figure of $1,339,247, comments Mr. Lindsley.

While development at Canadian Malartic Gold Mines in 1945 was restricted owing to the shortage of experienced miners, an expanded drilling program made it possible to increase the probable ore reserve position to the equivalent under the present operating conditions of an ore supply for five years at full milling capacity, states E. V. Neelands, president, in the annual report. In addition, there is indicated a further considerable tonnage of marginal ore, but if costs increase, much of the lower grade tonnage now available may be progressively eliminated. Ore reserves are 130,000 tons higher than a year previous and the average grade seven cents a ton lower. The operating results for

(Continued on Page 43)

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets $5,833,185.28
Surplus - - - - - - 3,039,566.10
Write for Financial Statement

Head Office
WAWANESA
Man.

Eastern Office
TORONTO
Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

ALL OF THESE COMMON SHARES HAVING BEEN SOLD THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY.

The shares referred to herein were offered in Canada. but not in the United States of America. This advertisement is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, an offering of any of this issue for sale in the United States of America or the territories or possessions thereof or an offering to any resident of the United States or a solicitation therein of an offer to buy any of this issue.

The sale of these shares does not constitute new financing by the Company, and the proceeds of the sale thereof will not go into the treasury of the Company.

300,000 Common Shares
(Without nominal or par value)

Montreal Locomotive Works,
Limited
(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized and Issued
Common Shares without nominal or par value	700,000 shares

Transfer Agent: The Royal Trust Company, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver
Registrar: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver

The offering circular descriptive of the issue, copy of which is available upon request, contains among other things a Balance Sheet as of December 31st, 1945 and a statement of earnings for the ten years to that date.

PRICE: $16.50 Per Share

We, as principals, offered these Common Shares subject to the approval of all legal details on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Ralston, Kearney, Duquet & McKay, Montreal and on our behalf by Messrs. Blake, Anglin, Osler & Cassels, Toronto.

Interim Certificates are expected to be available for delivery on or about May 6th, 1946.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for.

The listing of these Common Shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange has been approved, subject to filing of documents and evidence of satisfactory distribution.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED

GREENSHIELDS & CO INC

Business Established 1889

While keeping fully abreast of the times, this organization has acquired a fund of investment experience to draw upon in serving its clients abroad as well as from coast to coast in Canada.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, New York, London, Eng.

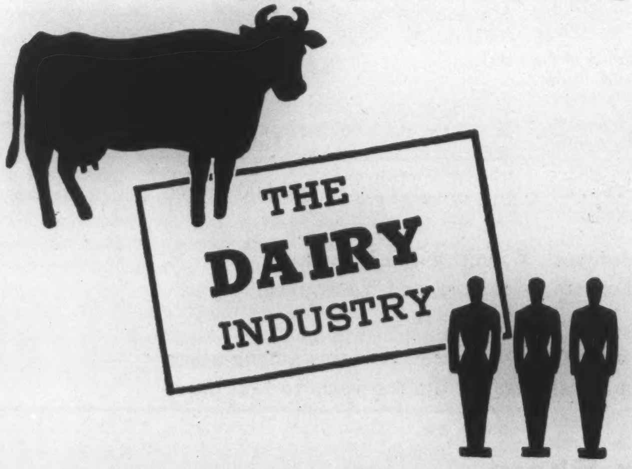
Intelligent Employment of
RISK CAPITAL
We recommend the shares of the undermentioned Companies as RISK CAPITAL investments

DETTA RED LAKE	BREWIS RED LAKE
MACFIE RED LAKE	LAKE ROWAN (1945)

Diamond Drilling has commenced on each of these properties

BREWIS & WHITE
Mine Operators and Financiers
200 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ontario—Phone EL. 7225*
J. M. BREWIS A. W. WHITE, JR.
Sole Partners
(Copyright Canada 1944 by Brewis & White) 1

FACTS FOR INVESTORS



One cow for every three persons in Canada provides the basis for an annual dairy business approximating $400,000,000.00.

This vast industry provides employment on half a million milk producing farms and in 4,500 dairies and processing plants.

Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, Limited has contributed to the growth of this industry through its financing of Dominion Dairies Limited.

The wide experience of this house and its nation-wide facilities are at the disposal of investors and industry alike.

NESBITT, THOMSON
& COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street, West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada
302A

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

P.H.F., Hamilton, Ont. — The consolidated net income (U.S. currency) of INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., LTD., for 1945 was $14,137,939, equivalent to 97 cents per share as compared with $18,146,218 or $1.25 per share for 1944. This reduction, the annual report states, was due principally to expanded activities requiring additional personnel, higher salaries and wages, more extensive social benefits to employees, higher prices for materials and exceptionally heavy equipment and maintenance costs resulting from wartime replacement difficulties. The company's current net position at Dec. 31 was $48,966,058 as compared with $46,115,681 in 1944.

L.H.W., St. Catharines, Ont.—The three stocks you inquire about all appear to hold speculative possibilities but the extent of capital appreciation is necessarily dependent on results of further developments. CUYUNI GOLDFIELDS owns gold producing properties, comprising concessions on extensive acreage in British Guiana, S.A. Production to June, 1945, was approximately $770,000 from 60,000 tons of ore treated and is now earning profits of $25,000 to $30,000 monthly. The company recently reported new financial arrangements for the expansion of operations. It is hoped to raise the milling rate to 200 tons daily by midsummer. Sinking of a three-compartment shaft to 500 feet is underway. Including ore indicated by diamond drilling the ore reserve estimate totals approximately 300,000 tons. A large sulphide zone has been indicated at MACDONALD MINES and from drilling results to date officials expect large tonnages of gold, silver and copper are likely to occur. The zone is estimated to contain approximately 40,000,000 tons. Plans are now progressing for construction of the smelter and refinery. Two subsidiary companies are being formed, one to build the smelter and refinery, while the other will deal with recovery and marketing of sulphur and iron. Sink-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Throes of Reconversion

By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: Should both the railroad and industrial averages decisively penetrate the April highs, resumption of the intermediate trend will be indicated, with advance dating from the February lows.

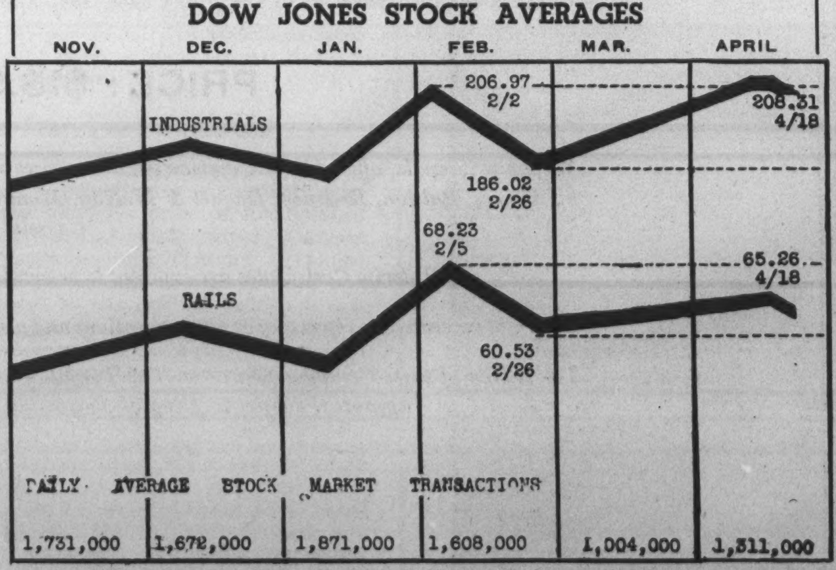
The Broad pattern of the N.Y. and Canadian stock markets and business activity presented herein over recent years has been to the effect that the primary upturn commencing in 1942, while subject to interruption from time to time, would probably not end until both war had been concluded and postwar replenishment of war shortages had been accomplished. The replenishment period, which has now been entered, should easily carry for another one to two years, and probably will extend to the end of the decade.

Looking to the intermediate or one to several-month trend of the market and business, the month of February witnessed the sharpest decline, both in prices and capitalistic psychology, that has occurred since the war's end. A setback of this character, to the probability of which we had previously called attention, **although we had assumed it would be deeper and more protracted,** may be attributed to the throes of reconversion, or the period of readjustment from war to peacetime activity. The occasion for the unsettlement was the wage advances throughout industry projected by the steel settlement, and indications that O.P.A. and W.P.T.B. would not recognize these advances by temporarily bearing down on industry earnings.

While it is not fully apparent that the period of interim unsettlement has ended, Congress, by extending O.P.A. beyond June 30 next, is showing some disposition to force a greater degree of recognition on the part of O.P.A. to the profit motive in obtaining a maximum output of goods. It appears, therefore, that the O.P.A. threat is gradually receding as a dominant market force. On this basis, and assuming early settlement of the coal strike, it would seem, in due course, that the main upward movement should be resumed.

Such resumption, in our opinion, would be inferred, either (1) by early entrance of the stock market, on advancing volume, decisively into new high ground as would be reflected by closes in both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages at or above 209.32 and 66.38, respectively, or (2) market recession over the weeks ahead in which weakness was confined within the extreme low range of later February with volume of trading tending to dry up on the recession.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

SAVE REGULARLY

It is regular saving that counts. A Savings Account with the Canada Permanent will help. You can make payments by cheque. Your deposits earn 2%. You have a fund always available to meet obligations and emergencies. You feel *secure.*

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $67,000,000

Commission Brokers in LISTED and UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL and MINING STOCKS
S. R. Mackellar & Co.
Established 1926
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
27 Melinda St. ADelaide 4911
Toronto 1

Sicks'
BREWERIES LIMITED
★
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 68) of 40 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 29th day of June, 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.
Calgary, Alberta,
April 26th, 1946.

We maintain active markets in the following Over-the-Counter issues:

- *SALMITA
- BORDULAC
- BORDESSA
- AURLANDO
- BEAUCAMP
- CABALA
- TRANSTERRA

Picard & Fleming
ADelaide 5621
100 Adelaide W. - Toronto

ing of a shaft to 800 feet is planned by PICCADILLY PORCUPINE GOLD MINES (formerly Orpit Mines) and three levels are to be established. Recent diamond drilling has suggested the extension of ore possibilities. Indicated reserves are estimated at 300,000 tons between the 400 and 800-foot horizons.

B. T. F., Montreal, Que.—CANADA FOUNDRIES & FORGINGS had a 1945 net profit of $128,193, comparing with $123,464 for 1944. Operating profit amounted to $300,931, compared with $398,404 in 1944. W. M. Weir, president, reports there is a substantial balance of unfilled orders on hand, and that some previously restricted lines should produce a satisfactory rate of operations in 1946.

A.C.W., Ann Arbor, Mich. — Yes, ASTORIA ROUYN MINES was succeeded in 1938 by Astoria Quebec Mines on the basis of one new for two old shares and these can be exchanged by the Capital Trust Corporation, Toronto or Montreal. The company resumed underground development last year to follow up new indications. Extensive diamond drilling has been done and while results of this did not prove altogether conclusive there was talk of the possibility of a mill with capacity of 500 tons. On the basis of the drilling indications, officials are hopeful of proving up a large tonnage of low grade material. Four zones were located in the drilling campaign.

L.D.S., Calgary, Alta.—Yes, UNITED SECURITIES LTD. had another net loss in the year ended March 31, 1946, amounting to $31,874, compared with $26,283 for the previous year. Balance sheet figures show investments at $8,339,966 with a market value of $3,342,796. This compares with $8,310,125 with a value of $2,584,187. James Wilson, president, states that no dividend was received during the year on the common shares of the Canadian Light and Power Co. held by the company.

D.K.C., Portage la Prairie, Man.—Assets of RED LAKE CENTRE were acquired by New Red Lake Centre Mines for 1,000,000 shares. I understand the latter still holds the ground but have heard of no recent activity or plans for new work. Your RED LAKE GOLD SHORE shares are exchangeable for Hasaga Gold Mines on the basis of one new for each 18 of Red Lake Gold Shore. The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Toronto, is the transfer agent. A producing lead-zinc property is owned by JACK WAITE MINING COMPANY from which it receives 65% of the profits. The outlook here appears to depend on the locating of additional ore. Operating profit in 1944 was $56,681, but after all deductions a net loss of $8,132 was shown.

A. G. S., Toronto, Ont. — WILSIL LTD. has reported for 1945 a net profit of $231,996, or $1.71 per share against $207,842 or $1.53 per share for 1944. This included the refundable tax of 21 cents in 1945 and three cents in 1944. Net working capital was increased from $1,633,944 to $1,714,299.

B.M.F., Exeter, Ont.—A program of deep diamond drilling was recently commenced at the property of WALCORO PORCUPINE MINES, in Godfrey township, at which time it was reported a second drill was being arranged for to expand the work, but so far I have not heard of the results of this exploration. Surface work was done by the former operators and the present work is to test the series of veins uncovered in previous prospecting for values and continuity.

Dominion Malting

THE new addition to the plant of Dominion Malting Company Limited, recently brought into production, comes at a time when the domestic consumption is taxing the capacity of the industry in Canada and should result in increased earnings for the company. This addition is capable of producing 1,150,000 bushels of malt annually and brings the company's total capacity to 2,500,000 bushels. A short time ago it was announced that Canadian Breweries Limited had acquired a majority of the voting shares of Dominion Malting Company so that the company is assured of a large market for its product in the domestic market and when conditions permit export business, which bulked large prior to the war, can be resumed.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1945, of $105,094 was equal to $1.04 per share and compared with $133,804 and $1.52 a share for the preceding year. The company maintained maximum production throughout the 1944-1945 fiscal period but entered that year with low stocks of malt on hand and shipments were limited to the amount of malt produced with the result that net profit was lower than in the previous year. Surplus of $535,193 at July 31, 1945, compares with $495,245 at July 31, 1944.

The company's net working capital at the end of the 1944-1945 fiscal year reflects the capital expenditures in connection with the addition to the plant. Net working capital at July 31, 1945, of $712,972 was down from $833,918 at July 31, 1944, but in the same period gross book value of fixed assets increased from $646,351 to $1,806, 601. Part of the funds for the capital expenditures were provided through the sale of an issue of $850,000 of bonds. Current assets of $1,871,457 included cash of $32,099 and Dominion bonds of $1,111,537. Current liabilities totalled $1,158,485.

Funded debt of Dominion Malting Company Limited at July 31, 1945, consisted of $807,500 of 3½% and 3¾% serial bonds maturing in annual instalments 1946-1965, inclusive. The outstanding capital comprised 8,500 shares of 5% cumulative redeemable sinking fund preferred stock of $100 par value and 66,800 common shares of no par value. The preferred shares are redeemable at 105 and accrued dividend on 30 days notice. Dividends are paid to date on the preferred stock. An initial quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share was paid on the currently outstanding common November 1944 and continued on this basis to date.

Dominion Malting Company Limited was incorporated in 1927 with a Dominion Charter. The plant is located at Transconia, Manitoba, and includes storage and elevator facilities.

Price range and price earnings ratio from date of listing in 1944 to date follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Share	High	Low
1946	25⅛	21⅛	$1.04-a	24.2	20.3
1945	23	14¾	1.04	22.1	14.2
2944	15¾	15¼	1.52	13.6	10.3
				17.7	14.2

a—For Fiscal Year ended July 31, 1945.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended July 31—	1945	1944
Net Profit	$ 105,094	$133,804
Surplus	535,193	495,245
Current Assets	1,871,457	929,491
Current Liabilities	1,158,485	95,573
Net Working Capital	712,972	833,918

Milner, Ross & Co.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT DEALERS
330 BAY STREET, TORONTO
Hamilton Brantford Brampton Vancouver

Canadian Government,
Municipal and
Corporation Securities

In matters relating to investment or the underwriting and distribution of securities, the facilities of our organization are always at your disposal.

Security offerings furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

The Course of Security Prices
Since 1932

Memories are notoriously short; and we are all prone, when concentrating on the developments of the day to lose sight of what has gone on before. Consequently, we may have at times a distorted impression of the security markets and their position a few months or years previously. A chart, practically at a glance, corrects this human tendency.

In a brochure which has just been prepared, we have charted the course of common stock and preferred stock prices and Dominion of Canada bonds prices since 1932. We have also commented upon current price levels compared with those which existed during the 1929 and 1937 bull markets. Factors which should be considered in the selection of securities to-day are also reviewed.

In addition, this pamphlet includes current investment suggestions and is offered without cost to all investors.

Write for your copy.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin. 0161
276 St. James Street West
Montreal
Telephone: Harbour 4261
Offices at
Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and New York.
Correspondents in London, England.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 20th June 1946 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd May 1946. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by coupon No. 77, and the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that in order to claim their dividends, holders of share warrants must forward their coupons through their respective bankers to the Company at its office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, or to the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 74, The Drive, Hove, Sussex, England, at the same time complying with whichever of the following requirements is applicable:—

1. In cases where the coupons are in the United Kingdom and were imported into the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February 1945, or since their issue in the United Kingdom have remained there, such coupons must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect signed by an official of or a signatory for any bank or banking house in the United Kingdom or a member or member firm of the London Stock Exchange and must be signed by or on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented.

2. In cases where the coupons were not in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February 1945 and are being presented on behalf of persons other than residents in Continental Europe or are being presented on behalf of residents of **neutral countries** in Continental Europe such coupons must be accompanied by Canadian Custodian Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any bank in Canada and from the English Agents of the Company above referred to) and the Canadian Custodian's consent must be obtained.

On compliance with whichever of the above requirements is applicable, a cheque in Canadian currency will be forwarded as speedily as circumstances permit to the presenting bank on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented for payment, against cancellation thereof, subject to the deduction where applicable, of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In all cases other than the above the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that payment meantime must be withheld but it is hoped that arrangements will presently be concluded whereby an announcement can soon be published by the Company concerning the procedure to be followed by residents of Belgium and France for payment of coupon No. 77 as well as previous coupons outstanding and **unpaid.**

There are many outstanding share warrants in respect of which all issued coupons have matured and holders thereof will therefore have to obtain new sheets of coupons to be affixed to their warrants. It is hoped that the Company will soon be able to publish an announcement detailing the procedure to be followed.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 23rd day of April 1946.

By Order of the Board,

D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

for ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION PRINTING
Phone
Saturday Night Press
ADelaide 7361

ABOUT INSURANCE

Increase in Motor Accidents Pose Social and Business Problems

By GEORGE GILBERT

Despite the existence of traffic laws and financial responsibility laws, there has been no noticeable reduction in the number or severity of automobile accidents. Nor have such laws ensured satisfactory compensation in the case of many of the innocent victims of these accidents.

Consequently, the whole question of automobile accidents—how to control or eliminate the small percentage of motorists who cause virtually all the accidents, and how to provide proper compensation for the victims—has become a social as well as a business problem of prime importance.

ONE of the facts often overlooked by the purchasers of automobile insurance is that the amount of the losses paid in the settlement of claims under automobile policies measures the amount which, in addition to an amount for expenses and a profit, if possible, on the transaction, must be collected in the way of premiums, if the organizations engaged in the business of insuring motorists are to remain solvent and continue in existence.

Accordingly, when losses increase the rates for automobile insurance are increased, and increases in rates have a decided tendency to discourage the purchase of insurance. Thus the insurance business has an economical as well as a humanitarian interest in the promotion of greater safety on our streets and highways and in the reduction of the number and severity of motor accidents.

It is well recognized by those charged with the administration of safety regulations and traffic laws that, where the human element is involved, it is not possible to devise any system of regulation which will effect absolute control. Since the main cause of traffic accidents is the human element—the person at the wheel—the difficulty of finding a wholly satisfactory solution of the traffic accident problem is apparent.

Present Laws Ineffective

It is also true that the enactment of financial responsibility laws or compulsory insurance laws has not brought about a sufficient decrease in the number and severity of these traffic accidents, nor has it resulted in satisfactory compensation in the case of many innocent victims of such accidents. In the opinion of some competent observers, the problem of automobile accidents has become a social one and must be dealt with as such.

It may be recalled that some time ago a committee liberally financed by the Rockefeller Foundation completed a two-year investigation of a proposed automobile accident compensation plan. It employed a large number of investigators, statisticians, actuaries and an insurance adviser, and the general principles of the compensation plan developed as a result of their labors set aside liability for compensation based on fault or negligence, and proposed that the losses caused by automobile accidents be shifted to the whole body of motorists as a class or to all taxpayers.

There is a good deal of support for the view that the time has come for serious consideration of the principle that the economic burden imposed by automobile accidents must be borne by society in general. The opinion has been frequently expressed that it has become the duty of society to care for these casualties which, in a broad sense, are mainly caused by the conditions of modern life from which society has offered no release. These accidents not only involve motorists and pedestrians but affect the whole community.

Medical-Hospital Care

It is suggested that if fault must be involved before there is any liability for compensation, provision should at least be made for medical and hospital relief in advance of proof of such liability, leaving the questions of permanent disability and damages, etc., for decision according to the present doctrine of liability based on fault or negligence.

One of the plans suggested to ensure payment of medical and hospital expenses of motor accident victims was to require establishment of financial responsibility, separate and distinct from insurance, by means of what was called a Driver's License Bond. Every applicant for a driver's license would be required to file a bond, guaranteeing the payment of medical and hospital expenses only, to a limit prescribed by law.

It is claimed that this plan would not interfere with the present system of voluntary insurance, but that, on the contrary, would probably stimulate its sale, as the bonding company could accept an insurance policy as a guarantee or as collateral under the bond. It would not prevent drivers who could not obtain insurance from getting a bond if they had collateral to post with the bonding company.

Of course this plan would prevent those persons from getting a license who could not furnish a bond, either through inability to furnish collateral or inability to obtain insurance on account of a poor driving record or poor reputation.

Although any reasonable plan for the solution of our serious motor accident problem by requiring all applicants for a driver's license to furnish a bond of this kind is deserving of careful consideration, there are difficulties in the way of securing the support of the motoring public for it, as it is a compulsory measure, applicable to all drivers, good, bad and indifferent. These motorists form a powerful section of the community, and a campaign of education would likely be necessary in order to gain their support.

Faulty Habits Ingrained

In the meantime there is room and need for more education in safe driving on the part of three-quarters of present day motorists. For the most part, drivers are normal, intelligent people, but their faulty driving habits are so ingrained that there is little hope of much improvement without more drastic enforcement of traffic laws and more adequate testing techniques before the issuance of a driver's license.

Evidently many motorists are motivated in the observance of traffic laws principally by the fear of getting caught and the consequent penalty. There is little inherent respect for these laws, and the observance of them is usually not seriously considered from the standpoint of their main purpose, which is to protect the motorist himself as well as the public.

It is not always realized that drivers differ radically in the skill with which they drive or can be taught to drive a motor vehicle, and in their resultant susceptibility to accident. While estimates as to the actual percentage of accident-prone drivers, it is agreed that most of the mishaps result from the faults of a few drivers. One estimate is that fifteen per cent of the drivers cause nearly one hundred per cent of the accidents.

How to eliminate this small percentage of motorists who cause virtually all of the accidents is the problem. Modern testing techniques, while not perfect, can be utilized to determine the accident-prone, with sufficient accuracy to warrant their use by insurance companies in fixing rates, by licensing authorities in ascertaining who should be permitted to operate an automobile, and by police departments in determining when a motorist is in fit condition to drive a car.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

WHAT I do not understand is why I should have to pay interest when I want to withdraw temporarily part of the cash standing to m credit in my life insurance policie by way of surrender value. Wh should I have to pay for the use o my own money?

—E.M.B., Sarnia, Ont

Premium rates for life insuranc are computed on the basis that th net premiums will be invested so a to earn a certain minimum rate o interest, and without interest earn ings on the net premiums the insur ance companies would not be abl to carry out their contracts withou deduction or abatement. Money pai in as premiums cannot be permitte to remain idle in the vaults of th companies or their banks but mus

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

DEPENDABLE
FIRE
INSURANCE
Everywhere
in cities large and small, the owners of good properties select NORTHWESTERN protection and service.
Make it your choice, too!

STRENGTH STABILITY

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Eastern Canadian Department, Imperial Building, Hamilton, Ont.
Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B. C.

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE
MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

The
STANDARD LIFE
Assurance Company
A MUTUAL COMPANY SERVING CANADIANS FOR OVER 100 YEARS
HEAD OFFICE
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED IN 1825

BERYLLIUM
A WONDER WORKING METAL FOR INDUSTRY

Beryl Ore
vs.
Beryllium Oxides

Canadian Beryllium Mines and Alloys Limited (No Personal Liability) owns the mineral rights on some 3000 acres along a great pegmatite dyke in Renfrew County, Ontario. *It is in such a dyke that Beryl Ore is found.* Two pits have been sunk, 2½ miles apart and in each pit Beryl Ore in commercial quality and quantity has been quarried.

There is a sale for Beryl Ore but to fully realize the maximum profits, it is necessary to supply industry with the product it can use—*namely Beryllium* Oxides.

Beryllium Oxides is the form in which Beryllium is used in the metallurgical industry. Alloyed in very small quantities with other metals such as copper, nickel, steel it boosts the tensile strength of the metals many times over.

To produce the Oxides you must have a process. After much experimentation and a considerable outlay of money this Company now has a process for producing Beryllium Oxides at an estimated cost of only $1.25 per lb. These same Oxides sell today at from $4.00 to $7.00.

Buy shares now—the net proceeds will be used to erect the necessary plants to produce the oxides—no officer or director receives commissions or fees from the sale of this stock offer.

Send your order today or write for details.

50c
SHARE

CANADIAN BERYLLIUM MINES
& ALLOYS LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
407 Concourse Building - AD. 4795 - Toronto, Ontario

e invested as speedily as possible in nterest earning securities. Policyholders' funds are not in the form f cash but are necessarily in the orm of investments yielding a return in the way of interest or dividends. When a policyholder withraws the whole or a part of the unds standing to his credit under is policies, by way of a loan, it is quitable that he should be required o pay a reasonable rate of interest or the use of the money temporarly in order to make up for the loss f interest on company funds which vould otherwise take place. The prevailing rate of interest charged on uch loans was formerly 6 per cent er annum; it is now 5 per cent. It eems to be generally agreed that his rate is a reasonable one for oans of this sort, which are usually or comparatively small amounts.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

he year were roughly equivalent to hose of 1944. The tonnage treated vas 7,482 tons less, the recovered rade averaged 13 cents per ton igher, and the operating cost per on milled was 10 cents higher. Net rofit per share was 8.75 cents as gainst 7.27 cents in the previous ear. The policy adopted during the var of strengthening the cash position of the company was continued nd the working capital increased uring the year from $684,365 to 833,690, supplies excluded and ecurities taken at cost.

•

An increase in net current assets f $122,847 is reported by Broulan Porcupine Mines for 1945 and the nnual report also shows a continuation during the year of the program f exploration of outside properties n its search for a new mine. A decrease was shown in net profits, onnage milled, average grade and re reserves. Net profit of 1.46 cents per share compared with 3.98 cents n the previous year. Tonnage milled was down from 100,481 in 944 to 89,392 tons, and the average per ton was $7.31 against $7.66. Ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 245,000 tons, having an average grade of $6.93, as compared with 345,000 a year previous. Net working capital is $815,674, taking investments at cost of $378,336, while market value on December 31 was $914,558. During the year 17 claims were staked in Garrison and Michaud townships on the assumed extension of the Porcupine break and 18 claims in the Horwood Lake area. The report contains a brief review of the outside companies and properties in which it is interested and these include Bonetal Gold Mines, Porcupine Reef Gold Mines, Goldhawk Porcupine Mines, and Ronnoco Gold Mines. Over 4,000 acres is held in Stock township and additional ground is under option.

•

Obalski (1945) Limited plans to extend its present operations now that the Province of Quebec intends to build a motor road to the Chibougamau area. An extensive diamond drilling program is to be carried out on the Cache Bay properties with a view to extending indicated ore bodies. This will be followed by further development including diamond drilling on the Portage Island group. Plans for the development of the Portage Island, a ,000 acre mining concession, have been held in abeyance awaiting assurance of cheap transportation. This island holds the original gold discovery of the Chilbougamau area.

•

Activities of Gunnar Gold Mines have been retarded during the war years by Government restrictions and shortages of labor, states G. A. LaBine, president, in the annual report for 1945. However, now that these restrictions have been removed and labor conditions are improving, it is the intention to seriously investigate the various properties the company is interested in, with a view to resuming active mining operations. A strong liquid position is shown by the balance sheet. Marketable securities shown on the books at cost, $573,680, have a quoted books at rost, $573,680, have a quoted market value of $654,669, an increase in value during the year of $80,989. Other investments at cost total $125,580. Included in the company's assest are $400,000 Dominion of Canada Victory Bonds. Options were taken on properties in Guibord and Hislop townships, adjoining the Ross Mine (Hollinger controlled). Some interesting conditions were disclosed by drilling on the Byberg claims in Guibord township and work is to be resumed this spring. Approximately 47% of issued shares of Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines are held by Gunnar.

•

A surface diamond drilling campaign is planned for the current year by Bonetal Gold Mines in order to explore large areas of the property which have not yet been adequately explored, particularly on the most westerly claims, including the Drew claim, to which title was recently acquired, which is of particular interest in view of favorable results reported by adjoining properties. The drive from the adjoining Hallnor 2,160-foot level was extended 823 feet westerly last year and 613 feet of this total was in Bonetal ground. Diamond drill stations were cut at intervals along the drift to allow for drilling in all directions. A net profit before deduction of depreciation and deferred development of $43,426 was shown. In order to provide funds for the exploration of the property from the Hallnor workings 300,000 treasury shares were sold at 15 cents per share, which necessitated increasing the authorized capitalization from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares. During the year 25,828 tons were treated and production totalled $168,826.

Mining plant, equipment and all supplies required for underground development of Colomac Yellowknife Mines, in the Indian Lake area, reached the property by tractor train on April 20 and an experienced mining crew was expected a few days later. Preparatory work for commencement of tunnels will start immediately and it is expected drifting will be underway by the end of May. The underground program will be prosecuted simultaneously on the Colomac and Indian Lake Gold properties.

•

McWatters Gold Mines was active in 1945 in seeking to acquire new mining properties. The company's holdings in the Opawika area, in the Abitibi district of Quebec, were increased from 35 to 100 claims by purchase and staking. Interesting gold values were obtained on this ground and it is planned to further explore their possibilities during the coming season. During the year the mining and milling plant and buildings connected therewith, together with mining equipment and supplies were sold for $100,000 cash. The original property in Rouyn township, however, is still retained. Current assets amount to $409,775 against current liabilities of $3,621. Marketable securities are shown at cost of $279,401, while market value at the end of the year was $297,942.

•

In the opinion of Dr. W. F. James and Dr. O. L. Backman, consulting geologists, drilling results at the Porcupine Reef Gold Mines property, have given sufficient indications of commercial ore to justify the sinking of a shaft and the development of the property underground. As a consequence the directors have authorized the sinking of a three-compartment shaft to a depth of possibly 1,000 feet and the development of the indicated ore zone on

(*Continued on Page* 44)

working with Canadians in
every walk of life
since 1817

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
BANK OF MONTREAL

INSURANCE DIGEST
FIRE AND CASUALTY
FOREMOST MAGAZINE ARTICLES
SELECTED EACH MONTH FROM
THE INSURANCE PRESS
OF THE WORLD
ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO
Stone & Cox
INSURANCE PUBLISHERS
LTD.
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO 1, CANADA

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

These shares having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

New Issue

10,000 Shares

G. TAMBLYN, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares
(Par Value $50.00 per share)

Transfer Agent:
Chartered Trust and Executor Company, Toronto

Registrar:
The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto

Capitalization

(After issue of Supplementary Letters Patent and completion of present financing)

	Authorized	*Issued*
4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (par value $50.00 per share)	15,000	10,000
Common Shares (no par value)	200,000	112,000

In the opinion of counsel these Preferred Shares will be investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies, Act, 1932, as amended, states that companies registered under it may invest their funds.

We, as principals, offer these Shares, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to prior sale and to the approval of all legal details by our counsel, L. A. Landriau, K.C., Toronto, and by the Company's counsel, Messrs. Robertson, Fleury and Lane, Toronto.

Price: $50.00 per share

The proceeds from this issue will be used to the extent necessary to redeem 6,000 shares of presently outstanding $50.00 par value 5% Preference Stock, and for other corporate purposes.

The Company has agreed to make application to list these 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. A Prospectus, copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished on request.

Cochran, Murray & Co.
Limited
Dominion Bank Building
Toronto 1

News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 43)

four or five levels. The work will be directed by the Broulan Porcupine organization, and costs are expected to be lower than if conducted as an independent operation. Net current assets of the company as of December 31, 1945, amounted to $83,882. Broulan Porcupine Mines holds options on 1,300,000 treasury shares which if fully exercised will make available a further $440,000. This amount, C. C. Richardson, president, states in the annual report, plus the present current assets should be well in excess of the amount required to equip, sink the shaft and develop the property to the production stage.

• •

Company Reports

New York Life

PAYMENTS to policyholders and beneficiaries by the New York Life Insurance Company in 1945 totalled $192,672,219, as compared with $182,029,816 in the previous year. Life insurance in force at the end of 1945 amounted to $7,979,193,102, under 3,401,178 policies, as compared with $7,644,703,430, under 3,292,584 policies, at the end of 1944. Sales of new life insurance in 1945 totalled $564,180,100, exceeding the amount of the 1944 sales by $38,380,300. Assets at the end of 1945, held for the protection of the company's life insurance and annuity contracts, amounted to $3,813,504,094, showing an increase for the year of $242,765,154. The surplus over policy, annuity and other reserves and all liabilities at the end of 1945 amounted to $231,013,622, as compared with $230,857,322 at the close of the previous year. Almost three-quarters of its reserves for insurance and annuity contracts were computed at 2⅝ per cent or lower interest. Its interest rate assumption for new policies is 2½ per cent. In Canada the company has been doing business since 1868, and its insurance in force in this country at the end of 1945 totalled $125,332,350, under 56,963 policies. Its investments in Canada totalled $119,416,336, of which $84,902,124 consisted of Dominion of Canada government bonds, $24,226,876 of provincial, municipal and public utility bonds, and the remainder represented first mortgages on real estate, policy loans and other assets.

I.O.F.

DURING 1945 the Independent Order of Foresters increased its assets by $1,030,849 to $47,613,176. It increased its surplus over reserves and all liabilities from $3,255,319 to $3,586,136. It increased its membership by 5,144, as compared with an increase of 1,266 in 1944. It paid to members and beneficiaries $3,213,440, as compared with $3,144,191 in the previous year; and, besides these payments, it distributed in fraternal grants $64,790, as compared with $63,324 in 1944. Its total income in 1945 was $5,793,920, as compared with $5,076,007 in 1944. It increased its special reserves from $2,150,000 to $2,900,000, and increased its insurance in force from $102,622,467 to $108,282,388, showing a gain of $5,659,921.

Occidental Life

KEEPING up its record rate of progress, the Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, with Canadian head office at London, Ont., experienced in 1945 the largest growth in assets and surplus in its history and also sold the largest amount of new paid-for ordinary life insurance. Sales last year of ordinary life insurance amounted to $132,416,952, and the life insurance in force at the end of 1945 totalled $1,030,287,987, as compared with $1,013,019,649 at the close of the previous year. Total assets at the end of 1945 amounted to $147,732,948, as compared with $122,624,617 at the end of 1944. Net unassigned surplus over capital, policy reserves, contingent reserves for investment fluctuations, assigned surplus, and all liabilities amounted to $7,176,334 at the end of 1945, as compared with $5,175,715 at the end of 1944, showing a gain for the year of $2,000,618.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable June 15th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 15th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 26th, 1946.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-one and one quarter cents (31¼c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1946.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 24th, 1946.

STUDY No. 8

CANADIAN BREWERIES
LIMITED

Revised to date

and its subsidiary

BREWING CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

A copy of this circular may be obtained on request

PREVIOUS STUDIES STILL AVAILABLE

No. 1—Minnesota & Ontario Paper, Dec. 15, 1943
No. 2—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Feb. 14, 1944
No. 3—Dominion Tar & Chemical Co., May 15, 1944
No. 4—British Columbia Packers Ltd., June 14, 1944
No. 5—Canadian Breweries Ltd., Nov. 22, 1944 (Revised)
No. 6—Standard Chemical Co., July 30, 1945
No. 7—Howard Smith Paper Mills, Dec. 21, 1945

FAIRBANKS, KIRBY & CO.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
Royal Bank Building — 360 St. James St. W.
Montreal

BElair
1941*

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

Annual Report for Year Ended 31st December, 1945

Report of the President and Directors

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1945

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1945.

Revenue:			
Operating Revenue—Tramways		$19,368,753.95	
" " Autobus		4,392,963.48	
			$23,761,717.43
Expenses:			
Tramways			
Operating Expenses	$10,405,100.50		
Maintenance and Renewals	3,392,363.21		
		$13,797,463.71	
Autobus			
Operating Expenses and Maintenance	$ 3,666,413.23		
Depreciation	510,196.61		
		4,176,609.84	
Taxes (other than Income Taxes)		762,368.65	
City of Montreal Rental		500,000.00	
			19,236,442.20
Net Operating Revenue			$4,525,275.23
Other Income:			
Interest on Securities, Call Loans, etc.		$ 122,091.70	
Dividends		50,434.25	
			172,525.95
			$ 4,697,801.18
Deductions:			
Interest on Bonds		$ 2,091,076.43	
Exchange		100,552.01	
Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses		10,942.00	
			2,202,570.44
			$ 2,495,230.74
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes			1,143,497.43
Net Income transferred to Surplus			$ 1,351,733.31

Surplus as at 31st December, 1945

Balance at beginning of period		$ 1,987,742.53
Net Income as per Profit and Loss Statement		1,351,733.31
Transferred from Contingent Reserve		9,000.00
		$ 3,348,475.84
Deduct:		
Transferred to Depreciation Reserve	$ 1,000,000.00	
Reserve for Financing	182,947.73	
Premium paid on Bonds purchased for Sinking Fund	62,878.75	
Reduction in value of properties	2,020.00	
		1,247,846.48
Balance at end of period		$ 2,100,629.36

The following Table sets forth the number of revenue passengers for the year 1945, and the number of miles operated by the vehicles of the Company during 1945, as compared to 1944.

The number of revenue passengers for 1945 was as follows:—

	Tramways	Autobus	Trolley Bus	Total
Revenue Passengers, 1945	309,785,950	72,877,391	2,911,700	385,575.041
Revenue Passengers, 1944	292,126,858	65,796,022	3,120,061	361,042,941
Increase	17,659,092	7,081,369	* 208,361	24,532,100
Increase per centum	6.05%	10.76%	* 6.68%	6.79%

*Decrease.

Miles operated were as follows:—

	Tramways	Autobus	Trolley Bus	Total
1945	35,296,492	12,279,961	293,745	47,870.198
1944	34,256,665	11,022,169	308,277	45,587,111
Increase	1,039,827	1,257,792	* 14,532	2,283,087
Increase per centum	3.04%	11.41%	* 4.71%	5.01%

*Decrease.

As the Table indicates, the number of revenue passengers during the year exceeded that of the year 1944 by 24,532,100. This is an all-time record and is an increase of 84.55% over 1939.

Taxes, Snow Removal and City Rental

Included in the Operating Costs for the year are the following:

City of Montreal:	
Snow Removal, Taxes and Annual Rental	$ 1,583,595.19
Other Municipalities:	
Snow Removal and Taxes	57,962.38
Federal Government	
Income Tax, Gasoline Tax, etc.	1,217,889.25
Provincial Government:	
Taxes, Gasoline, etc.	288,745.61
	$ 3,148,192.43

The Company from 1918 to December 31st, 1945, has paid the following amounts to the City of Montreal:—

On account of Snow Removal	$ 6,120,069.98	
On account of Annual Rental	11,361,711.60	
On account of Taxes	12,068,278.83	
		$29,550,060.41
In addition, the Company has expended for Maintenance of Street Pavement		4,420,832.04
		$33,970,892.45

Income Tax:

In the Annual Reports for 1943 and 1944, reference was made to proceedings pending in the Department of Income Tax relating to an amount of $1,000,000.00 which the Montreal Tramways Commission had ordered the Company to pay to the City of Montreal on account of Arrears of City Rentals. This Order was made conditional upon such payment being allowed by the Commissioner of Income Tax as a deductible expense of the Company for income tax purposes in the year 1942. The Company also claimed a definite rate of depreciation for track installations instead of the amounts actually expended for replacements in 1942. It was urged that adequate track replacements and renewals could not be made during the war period because of serious shortages in materials and manpower and that a fixed rate for depreciation was reasonable and proper and had in fact been applied in former years to various items of Company property other than track installations. The Commissioner of Income Tax disallowed both of the claims above mentioned and on an Appeal to the Minister the Commissioner's decision was sustained. A further Appeal has been taken to the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Labour Relations:

On June 7th, 1945, the Company signed a Labour Agreement with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers covering wages and working conditions. This agreement remains in force until May 31st, 1946.

Rolling Stock:

The Company regrets that it has been impossible to make addition to Rolling Stock in the year 1945. Up to the end of the War, the disposition of all cars and buses was under the control of the Federal Transit Controller, who allotted the total number of vehicles available to the various transportation companies. Your Company purchased all the vehicles allotted to it and confidently expected to obtain 40 new buses in November, 1945. Unfortunately, these proved to be unobtainable. The Company had, therefore, extreme difficulty in maintaining its services and desires to place on record its appreciation of the tolerance shown by passengers during the difficult years of the War and of the present post-war period.

Track, Construction and Renewals:

Track Renewal: 3.58 miles of single track, the principal items of which were as follows:

Park Avenue, Bernard to Beaubien	4,756 feet
Cote des Neiges, between McGregor and Cedar	3,223 "
Rosemount Blvd., between 1st and 8th Avenues	1,656 "
Guy Street, between St. Catherine and St. Luke St.	882 "
Millen Ave., south of Sauve	1,762 "
6th Avenue, Lachine	3,207 "

Intersection Renewals: Six-curve intersection at Bernard Ave. and Park. Partial replacements of special trackwork at St. Catherine and St. Lawrence. Same at Mount Royal and Park; St. Catherine and University. New cross-over at Remembrance Road and Cote des Neiges.

Asphalt Renewal in Track Space: 22,826 square yards of asphalt surface were renewed during the year and 10,250 square yards of oil-bound macadam surface were remetalled on Monkland Boulevard in the Town of St. Laurent.

Electric Switches: Four new electric switches were added during the year, bringing the total up to 72.

Buildings:

A new pre-payment Station was established at Aylmer Loop platform, north of St. Catherine Street, with additional waiting-room, ticket-collecting booths, gates and turnstiles. This has resulted in a marked improvement in the dispatching of cars to Ontario Street and Park Avenue north.

A new power plant is being installed at St. Denis Car Barn with steam connections under-ground to all of the Company's buildings in that vicinity to replace two obsolete and worn-out boiler plants.

Power Department:

A two-way F. M. Radio Communication System was inaugurated during the year. The central transmission unit installed at Cote Street provides constant communication with all emergency and electrical construction vehicles operated by the Company. Fifteen of these mobile units have been equipped to date and have produced very satisfactory results in operation. Time lost due to accidents, obstruction of tracks, broken trolley wires and fires, has been materially reduced.

Additional underground and overhead feeders were installed to relieve the rapidly increasing load in the Rosemount area.

Your Directors desire to recognize the loyal and efficient service of all the Officers and employees of the Company throughout the year, and to welcome back all employees who have served in the armed forces.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

R. N. WATT, President

General Balance Sheet

As at December 31st, 1945

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash and Demand Deposits	$2,929,965.29		
Call Loans	3,725,000.00		
		$ 6,654,965.29	
Marketable Securities, at cost (Market Value $1,760,710.00)		1,706,807.50	
Accounts Receivable		46,331.95	
Inventories of track and overhead materials, Street Car and Autobus repair parts and supplies, etc., at cost (as determined and certified to by Officials of the Company)		1,048,385.17	
Due by Employees on Victory Loan Subscriptions		743,923.17	
Accrued Interest Receivable		35,268.92	
			$10,235,682.00
Investments:			
Company's own Bonds (Par Value $779,800.00)		$ 753,173.51	
Securities of Affiliates		725,248.33	
Securities held for account of Guarantee Fund (Market Value $511,250.00)		500,000.00	
Securities held for account of Autobus Depreciation, Financing and other Reserves (Market Value $4,015,000.00)		3,950,000.00	
			5,928,421.84
Fixed Assets:			
Property, Plant and Equipment		$54,705,032.00	
Less Reserves—			
Maintenance and Renewals	$ 386,812.93		
Depreciation, General	9,000,000.00		
Depreciation, Autobus	1,479,207.16		
		10,866,020.09	
			43,839,011.91
Deferred Charges:			
Prepaid Taxes		$ 4,212.18	
Uniforms—amount applicable 1946 operations		36,662.06	
Prepaid Insurance, Rents, etc.		65,464.18	
Unamortized Bond Discount and Expenses		101,208.00	
			207,546.42
Other Assets:			
Operators' Ticket Advance Account		$ 65,000.00	
Refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		131,821.26	
			196,821.26
			$60,407,483.43

NOTE:

Balances payable, when earned, under the Operating Contract with the City of Montreal:

To the Company, on Financing Allowance		$ 668,895.79
To the City of Montreal, for unearned rental to December 31st, 1941	$3,830,982.45	
Less paid in the years 1937 and 1938 in virtue of Provincial Government Acts, sanctioned May 20, 1937, and April 12, 1938	1,250,000.00	
		$ 2,580,982.45

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		$ 626,383.15	
Wages		1,385,269.54	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes, less amounts paid on account		2,173,453.80	
Other Taxes		33,505.44	
Bond Interest		322,962.88	
Provision for Claims for Injuries and Damages		500,000.00	
Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association		429,913.55	
City of Montreal Rental		125,000.00	
Employees' Security Deposits		36,937.86	
			$ 5,633,426.22
Funded Debt:			
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds due July 1, 1951 (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U.S. currency or in sterling)		$16,200,000.00	
General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due April 1, 1955.			
Series "A" (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U.S. currency or in sterling)			
5%	$ 2,545,400.00		
4½%	264,400.00		
	$ 2,809,800.00		
Series "B" (Payable in Canadian currency)			
5%	$21,074,100.00		
4½%	1,834,100.00		
	$22,908,200.00		
Bonds not yet presented for exchange			
5%	$ 324,200.00		
4½%	5,200.00		
	$ 329,400.00		
		26,047,400.00	
			42,247,400.00
Reserves (In accordance with provisions of Contract)			
Contingent Reserve		$ 300,000.00	
Other Reserves, including refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		246,588.53	
			546,588.53
Reserves (For Company's Account)			
Reserve for Financing		$ 2,111,781.62	
Reserve for Redemption of Unpresented Tickets		500,000.00	
Reserve for Exchange on U.S. Dollars		209,000.00	
Other Reserves		58,657.70	
			2,879,439.32
Capital Stock:			
70,000 shares of $100.00 par value			7,000,000.00
Surplus			2,100,629.36
			$60,407,483.43

Signed on behalf of the Directors:

S. GODWIN
HOWARD MURRAY } Directors.

Certified Correct:

A. A. BOIRE,
Chief Accountant.

Verified in accordance with our Report of this date.

SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A.
Auditors.

Montreal, March 11th, 1946.

SHARP, MILNE & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Montreal, March 11th, 1946.

Montreal Tramways Company,
Montreal, Quebec.

We have examined the balance sheet of Montreal Tramways Company as of December 31st, 1945, and the related statements of profit and loss and surplus for the year 1945, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the Company, and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the Company and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included all procedures which we considered necessary.

Certain items charged in Operating Expenses of the Company in the year 1942 have been disallowed by the Department of National Revenue when determining taxable income. The Department's assessment for that year is now under appeal. Should the Company's appeal fail, and similar charges be disallowed for the years 1943, 1944 and 1945, then the Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Taxes as shown on the Balance Sheet will be insufficient for the purpose.

Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet, with notes appended thereto, and related statements of profit and loss and surplus present fairly the position of Montreal Tramways Company at December 31st, 1945, and the results of the operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

(signed) SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A.,
Auditors.

Officers:

R. N. WATT, President
GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C., Vice-President
D. E. BLAIR, Vice-President and General Manager
A. DUPERRON, Assistant General Manager
T. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary-Treasurer

Directors:

SEVERE GODIN
C. E. GRAVEL
BEAUDRY LEMAN
GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
HOWARD MURRAY, O.B.E.
GORDON W. MacDOUGALL, K.C.
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY
R. N. WATT